

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 24.37 1/2
Q. Demand 24.15-16 1/2

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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March 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 81 65

March 23, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 73 98

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.02.

7619 日二初月風潤

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

大拜禮 號四廿月三英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL.

Story of the Ex-Tsar's Arrest.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the ex-Tsar has arrived at Tsarkoe Selo. The delegates arriving at Mohileff without excitement presented the mandate of arrest to General Alexieff, who informed the ex-Tsar, who was waiting inside the Imperial train.

The ex-Tsar replied:—"I am ready to go anywhere, and to submit to any decision."
A silent crowd witnessed the departure, the Dowager Empress and a group of officers waving farewells.

The train arrived at Susassino at nine o'clock in the morning, when the ex-Tsar was awakened. At ten o'clock he went to the dining saloon, inviting his suite to partake of coffee. After an hour's conversation, the ex-Tsar addressed his suite of servants, saying "Thank you for your services, au revoir." He kissed the suite of servants, the latter kissing the ex-Tsar's shoulder.

On arriving at the Imperial pavilion, the ex-Tsar, who was wearing a Cossack uniform, stepped out calmly, looking haggard. He walked to a waiting motor car. There was none of the public present.

America Recognises New Government.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the State Department has announced formal and full recognition of the new Russian Government.

British Press Comment.

London, March 16.
The result of the Russian Revolution is received with unmitigated joy by the British Press. Typical headings to editorials are:—"Long Live Russia" and "Russia a Nation," which testify to the satisfaction at what is described as the most momentous event during the war and the most crushing blow yet dealt to Germany, which is now expected to feel the influence of the real Russian spirit. Sympathy and pity are expressed at the tragic figure of the Tsar, who was patriotic and devout, but was lacking in the intellectual and moral strength to place himself boldly at the head of the people.—(Delayed in transmission.)

FRENCH SHIPPING AND SUBMARINISM.

London, March 23.
A French official announcement says that during the week ended March 18 the arrivals of merchantmen of over one hundred tons, excluding fishing craft, numbered 920, and the departures 914 ships. The French sinkings were six over and six under sixteen hundred tons, as well as 15 fishing craft. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The Enemy's New Line.

London, March 15.
The Times military correspondent says the Germans retreating on the Aisne apparently want to fight on clean ground. They seem to have prepared such a position on the so-called Hindenburg line, from Luns through St. Quentin towards Laon.—(Delayed in transmission.)

Pitiable Scenes.

London, March 23.
Correspondents relate heart-rending stories of the condition of the inhabitants of the re-occupied districts of France, particularly at Nele, where they found famished children wandering like ghosts amid the ruins of their homes, with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes. Some were prostrated and wailed at the soldiers who supplied the first food for days.
The inhabitants had had no meat since September and no milk for a year. They had never received a quarter of the rations supplied by the American Relief Fund.

GERMAN PRINCE'S AEROPLANE CAPTURED.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says a French commentator announces that the aeroplane "bag" included Prince Friedrich Carl's machine.

GERMAN CONTROL IN MEXICO.

London, March 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says diplomats of a neutral Government passing through Washington, on the way to Europe from Mexico, state that the German Bank and Legation in Mexico City are directing finances and diplomacy in Mexico.—(Delayed in transmission.)

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, March 15.
Further correspondence between Viscount Grey and Mr. Page, American Ambassador in London, regarding the treatment of British prisoners in Germany states that 372 British Indians from Hansa liners are interned at Havelburg. The conditions are satisfactory and there is little illness.—(Delayed in transmission.)

PRO-ALLY EDITOR SENTENCED.

London, March 15.
A message from Amsterdam states that the Supreme Court at the Hague has sentenced Herr Schepers, the pro-Ally editor of the Telegraaf, to three years' imprisonment for an article which he wrote on January 16, 1915, declaring that "unconquerable comrades of Central Europe had started the war."—(Delayed in transmission.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IRISH HOME RULE.

Government Risks Another Attempt at Settlement.

London, March 23.
There was a historic scene in the House of Commons on Mr. Bonar Law's unexpected Home Rule statement. Loud cheers rang through all the benches when it was declared that the Government had decided, despite the risk of failure, that it was worth while, on its own responsibility, to make another attempt to reach a settlement. The whole tone of the debate was one of cordiality. Mr. Redmond was absent, but it is known that as a result of the Government's decision the Nationalist leaders will refrain from obstructionist tactics, pending the Government's action.

A striking change in the Ulsterites' front was revealed in a speech by Mr. Ronald McNeill, who, while upholding the justice of Ulster's view, expressed a desire for an amicable settlement.

It was noticed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson sat together and longly conversed prior to the statement.
Speculation is rife as to the Government's intentions, of which nothing has transpired, but the opinion is expressed that the best hopes of a settlement would be a reduction in the proposed exclusion area, with a proviso that any County may vote itself out of the Act for a term of years. It is also expected that there will be some symbol of the integrity of Ireland to meet the Nationalist claim for a united Ireland.

The question of the participation of members from the Dominions arouses the greatest interest, and it is pointed out that all Dominion Home Rule Acts have been the result of a settlement by consent.

THE FALL OF BAGDAD.

His Majesty's Congratulations.

London, March 15.
His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Maude as follows:—"I have received with the greatest satisfaction the good news that you have occupied Bagdad. I heartily congratulate you and your troops on the success achieved under so many difficulties."
General Maude replied:—"All ranks have received your gracious message with a feeling of intense gratitude, loyalty and devotion. The difficulties only increased our determination to surmount them."—(Delayed in transmission.)

Splendid Red Cross Work.

London, March 15.
Sir Arthur Lawley cables that the arrangements for the evacuation of the wounded in the recent actions in Mesopotamia were admirable. There was not the slightest hitch. Red Cross motor launches worked splendidly.—(Delayed in transmission.)

Brave Lancashire Men.

London, March 15.
Replying to the congratulations from the Liverpool Exchange, General Maude says:—"The Lancashire men bore themselves most bravely at the passage of the Diala."—(Delayed in transmission.)

THE SINKING OF THE "HEALDTON."

Vessel Plainly Marked.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden says that the attack on the American steamer Haldton occurred at 8.15 p.m. on March 21. The vessel was plainly lighted and bore the words "Haldton, New York" between the masts.
The survivors include the Captain.

Submerged Without Warning.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden says that a traveler has arrived with thirteen additional survivors of the Haldton, who state that there are twenty-one deaths. The boat was submerged without warning within the so-called safe zone.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

London, March 15.
In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Ross asked for information regarding Sir Percy Sykes' progress in Persia, and the extent to which he had succeeded in organizing a force of military police under Indian officers in South Persia.
Lord Robert Cecil replied:—"Sir Percy Sykes is at present at Shiraz organizing the South Persian Rifles. It is obviously undesirable to discuss the matters raised in the latter part of the question."—(Delayed in transmission.)

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POSSIBLE BREAD RATIONING.

London, March 22.
In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport foreshadowed compulsory rationing of bread unless the consumption is very considerably diminished.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

London, March 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Brooks asked regarding the situation in Persia and whether the Persian gendarmes could be reconstituted so as to obviate the necessity for a recurrence of large Anglo-Russian military operations in Persia.
Lord Robert Cecil said he hoped that the present general retreat of the Turks from Persia would soon produce normal conditions therein. The Imperial Government was in consultation with Russia and Persia, and was giving consideration to the considerations and objects mentioned in the question.—(Delayed in transmission.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IN GERMANY.

The Hun Press "Explains."

Amsterdam, March 14.
The German press is still laboriously explaining the retreat from the Aisne. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," after saying it is a riddle and a most painful surprise, declares that it must be a clever move and certainly splendidly carried out. Major Morath, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt," evidently under Government inspiration, reminds the puzzled German public of Hindenburg's strategy in the days of Tannenberg and says that surely it is not necessary to point out that he is now acting in the west, shortening his front strategically in order to leave a wilderness for the advancing enemy.—(Delayed in transmission.)

Privations Unavoidable.

London, March 23.
The long and severe winter in Germany threatens serious injury to the new crops. The Food Director Herr von Bockel has informed Herr Isen of the Miners' Union that owing to the deficient harvest and further damage occasioned by frost, scarcity and privation are unavoidable.

Another "Gin Shop Decoration."

Amsterdam, March 23.
The Kaiser has conferred the Order of Merit on Admiral von Holtzendorf, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, in recognition of his services as his "naval counsellor."

A Confidential Circular.

London, March 23.
A confidential circular issued by the General Commanding in Munster, Westphalia, has been published dictating to the newspapers how they are to discuss submarine. Editors are told that the "determined approval of the entire people must ring out from the Press." He recommends the use of the word "unlimited" instead of "pathless" to describe submarine and urges an outward form of friendliness towards America.

IN THE COMMONS.

A Controller for Coal Mines.

London, March 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. G. H. Roberts announced that the Board of Trade had appointed a controller for all coal mines, who was now dealing with the question of distribution of supplies with a view to economy of transport.

The National Service Volunteers.

London, March 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. A. C. T. Beck announced that 157,323 men had volunteered for national service, and about half of them were available for work of national importance.

Standardised Ships.

London, March 23.
In the House of Commons, Sir L. G. Chiozza Money stated that over a hundred standardised ships had been arranged for. The ships were of three sizes, but he could not give details of their speed, etc.

The Irish Question.

London, March 22.
A general strong desire is manifested in the House of Commons in favour of an Irish settlement.
Mr. Bonar Law said he thought it would be far easier to effect an arrangement with Ulster if the Nationalists would openly avow that they had no desire to impose Home Rule on Ulster. Both Irish sides must make sacrifices.
Mr. Asquith promised his hearty co-operation.
The Nationalists abstained from participation in the discussion.

RUSSIA'S REVOLUTION.

British Premier's Message.

London, March 22.
Mr. Lloyd George, in a telegram to Prince Lvoff, expresses the very great satisfaction of Britain and her overseas dominions that Russia stands with the nations basing their institutions on responsible government. Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation we have received from the Tsar and Russia's armies during two and a half years, we believe that the revolution, whereby her destinies are based on a sure foundation of freedom, has been the greatest service yet done to the Allied case. It proves that the war is a struggle for popular government equally with liberty, which has thus already won one resounding victory. It is a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy will soon be overthrown. There is no doubt that the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional government will be to strengthen Russia in the resolve to prosecute the war until the last stronghold of tyranny is destroyed. All free peoples will unite to attain a future fraternity of peace.

Free Russia—and Free Poland.

Petrograd, March 23.
Government delegates have gone to Mohileff to conduct the ex-Emperor to Tsarkoe Selo. A procession of Knights of the Order of St. George and officers and men of the Imperial Bodyguard marched to his Majesty's house carrying a red flag emblazoned "Liberty" and with a band playing the "Marsellaise." A Polish regiment carrying the Polish revolutionary flag of 1830 had an enthusiastic reception at Kiel. The flag was handed over to the President of the Executive Committee, who said "Free Russia will go hand in hand with free Poland."
(Continued on page 3)

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

London, March 18.
Lengthy tributes are paid to the late Duchess of Connaught, much sympathy being expressed towards the Duke and family.—(Delayed in transmission.)

OBITUARY.

Death of M. Labori.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports the death of M. Labori.—(Delayed in transmission.)
[Deceased was a famous French advocate, having taken part in many noteworthy cases, including the Zola case, the Dreyfus appeal and the Humbert case.]

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Rifles.

Members who have not yet returned their rifles to Armory are referred to Orders of March 23/24.
They will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27.

Police School.

Monday, March 26.—Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Thursday, March 29.—Class X (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, March 30.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon).

THEFT FROM BARRACKS.

A Chinese Sent to Gaol.

Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing four hemp bags, valued at \$1, the property of the Military Authorities, at Victoria Barracks. Pte. E. Burgess, of the K.S.L.I., said he was on the verandah at the barracks when he saw defendant going along the road to Sealand Point. With a friend he followed him, eventually finding him behind some rocks. The bags had been taken from the drill ground, where they had been used for bayonet fighting.
Two previous convictions were recorded against defendant, who was sent to prison for six weeks.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Clarke's Circus, Kowloon.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

Monday, March 26.

Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce 4 p.m.

Tuesday, March 27.

Launch of the "Autolys" at Tai Koo Dockyard; 10.30 a.m.
Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting; 11.30 a.m.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's. Meeting; noon.
Queen's College Athletics Sports on College Ground, Causeway Bay.

Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong; 4 p.m.
Wednesday, March 28.

Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting; 11.30 a.m.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting; noon.

Thursday, March 29.
General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club; 5.30 p.m.
Friday, March 30.

NOTICES.

LIFTS

and

ELEVATORS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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BELTING

SOLE AGENTS—

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 3/4
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAD
5 to 15
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3 to 10
CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
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prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.WHEN why be halfhearted, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. Ye Han Yan, a Chinese graduate
taught in America, has been a teacher
in European schools and universities in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching European
to read Chinese characters, and is prepared
to give private tuition to a Chinese teacher
of a first rate standard in a Chinese teacher.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
120, Wellington Street, second floor.

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BRAND.QUALITY
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AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health, and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by air lines to Central,
Moderate Tariffs and Excellent Cuisine, Boat Garden and Social Rooms. European Bazaar
meets passengers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal banks. Noted for the best Food, Refinement, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to—

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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy
rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.

Apply.—THE MANAGERS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.

2 Minutes from the Ferry.

Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for
families and mercantile marine officers.

Telephone 85.

F. H. HALL, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fans.
Private and Public Bar and Billiard. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to—
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Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at
ALL WEBS DAIRY, at Peking Road, ON LEE COMPANIES, Hap Hong Road, HUNG CHEUNG
COMPANIES, Hap Hong Road, KOWLOON, COMPANIES, Hap Hong Road, SWING KUEI KOW,
COMPANIES, Hap Hong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best Tins
and Biscuits—see them for each kind. Price one dollar each, or 100 Biscuits for 100 cents for any
meal, or 100 Biscuits for 100 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our own make Pure Biscuits and Pure Flour. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground. Daily and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 10 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Biscuits and well dried of every
description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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Royal Palace Hotel, London.)

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16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 2 1/2 H.P. Cattle Engine which runs
on either Kerosene or Gasoline.
Please arrange for a trial run.

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PHONE 27.

The
"ARCHIMEDES"

2-Cylinder Portable Boat Motor.

2 H.P.

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The
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is
indisputably
easier to
manipulate
than a
one-cylinder
motor.It is easier
to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
Swedish
makeThe only
2-Cylinder
Portable
Boat Motor
on the Market.High Tension,
Magneto
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Perfectly
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2 H.P. MOTOR.

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AT LAST.

The enemy firm which manufactures Nerve Strengthening Food are
about to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest
medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the
worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.Tel. No.
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THE
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANTis the result of years of experiment and scientific
research. The safest and most economical of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt,
brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

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SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE
QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

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PHONE 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Patriotic Indian Litigants.
The example of Bombay has
been followed by some Calcutta
litigants who have made over the
amount in dispute to the War
Fund. At the suggestion of the
court the parties and their lawyers
agreed to bind over the entire
sum except Rs. 300 to Lady Car-
michael's War Fund.—Exchange.
Malaya's Aeroplanes.
Mr. Frederic Shepherd (for Mr.
C. Alma Baker) writes to the
Times of Malaya that two com-
plete squadrons comprising
thirty-two aeroplanes have been
presented by the people of Malaya.
The amount subscribed being
\$512,897.48, \$9,029.37 has al-
ready been subscribed towards
Malaya No. 33 which will cost
\$10,000.Fly Plague in Delhi.
Some apprehension regarding
the sanitary condition of Delhi
has been caused by the appear-
ance of enormous swarms of black
flies, which are proving an in-
tolerable nuisance to residents.
There is, we believe, a widespread
feeling that the evil should be
promptly grappled with by the
sanitary authorities, as otherwise
it may lead to serious results.—
Pioneer.Paris Audience Cheers American
Ambassador.
When Mr. William Graves
Sharp, the American Ambassador
in Paris, and Mrs. Sharp entered
the Opera Comique on Wednes-
day afternoon, Feb. 7, to attend a
performance given for benevolent
purposes, the audience recognised
them and began cheering with
extraordinary enthusiasm. There
were many cries of Vive L'Ameri-
quel and Vive les Etats Unis!
The orchestra played "The Star-
Spangled Banner," the audience
standing.New York's Sky-Scrapers.
Only one sky-scraper over 400
feet high was planned for erection
in New York City in the latter
part of 1916. Among the build-
ings which will look down upon it
are these which have been built in
previous years: The Woolworth
750 feet high; Metropolitan Life
700 feet; Singer, 612 feet; Man-
hatten, 580 feet; Bankers Trust,
539 feet; City Investing, 496 feet;
Equitable, 485 feet; Adams, 424
feet; Whitehall, 324 feet; Times,
419 feet; American Express, 416
feet; Heidelberg, 410 feet;
Western Union, 408 feet. These
buildings all overtop the highest
church spire in the city.An interesting race.
A Poon correspondent of the
Singapore Free Press says that on
February 25, the 26 mile running
race annually organised by the
Deccan Gymkhana took place in
the morning. There were four
competitors, three of whom
were from Jamkhandi State
and the fourth from
Sangli. The race was won by H.
Husain Pader Khiladi from Jam-
khandi, who ran the distance in 2
hours 47 minutes, 16 1/2 seconds,
a world's record for same being
2 hours and 55 minutes. Racha-
ya Pajare who came in second,
took 2 hours 57 minutes and
28 1/2 seconds.Borneo and "After the War."
The Borneo After-the-War Com-
mittee recommended that for a term
of years no enemy firm or in-
dividual should be permitted to
reside, trade, or hold real estate
in India, or to have agents. No
person to be allowed to exploit
minerals. All persons to be regis-
tered and licensed, conditionally
on reciprocal treatment for
British banks in their country.
Insurance companies the same.
Naturalisation not to be used as
an evasive measure from these
restrictions. Reciprocal treat-
ment of shipping. Ton for ton
from the enemy. Banker cool-
ing a controlled industry.
Tariffs: preferential according to
the origin of the goods. Im-
ports, protective for British,
prohibitive for a term of
years for enemy, except
those articles the import of which
is necessary. Export duty extra
on rice for foreign countries. All
ones to be reduced within the
Empire. Export duties to be
levied on goods exported to
enemy countries. No goods to be
exported to enemy countries.
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

RUSSIA—AND GERMANY.

There are some things in this world which many of us would rather not know, for it is only human to wish to avoid the knowledge which saddens. One direction in which ignorance would probably have been bliss for the people of the Allied countries in that of the relations between Germany and the late Government in Russia, as now exposed by the publication of the correspondence between the Tsaritsa and Count Protopopoff. The latter wire of yesterday gives but the bare fact—that this correspondence confirms earlier reports as to "the efforts of the adherents of the old regime to conclude a separate peace with Germany,"—but a volume could hardly say more. The Tsaritsa is, unfortunately for herself, a German princess, though having some British blood in her veins; and it is not surprising that at least a portion of her sympathy should go out to the country of her birth. Many years ago gossip related strange stories of her dislike of her husband's country and people, and it may well be that she found much in Russian court life which did not contribute to her personal happiness. Be that as it may, there is no avoiding the obvious truth that the aims of the autocratic party in Germany were very much in accord with the traditions of Russia, and that the Kaiser yearned, from the day of his coronation, to be what the Romanoffs had ever been—absolute. Thus men of the stamp of Count Protopopoff would, even in spite of themselves, be at heart more sympathetic towards the aspirations of William of Germany than towards those of self-governing peoples like the French and British.

Keiserism, whether it existed in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, or in any Balkan country, had to stand or fall by the present war. A victorious Germany would have meant the triumph, at least for a time, of the principle of absolute government—the domination of the many by the few—and the consequent frustrating of the Russian people's many long struggles for a just democracy. Thus, while the soul of Russia loathed Keiserism, it was only consistent with the beliefs in which they had been reared that the leading men of the country should be disposed to support it and to oppose any movement that made for its demolition. We Britishers often talk, in a loose sort of way, about class warfare; but, in point of fact, we have next to no realization of the term as it has been understood in Russia. Petty jealousies or misunderstandings may have arisen among the various grades which make up the social life of our Homeland, but they amount to child's play beside the abhorrence which is evinced in Russia by the lower orders towards the higher, and the scorn entertained by the higher for the lower; and, though it may have suited the immediate purpose of the aristocratic party in Petrograd to appear amiable towards the populace and the army, there can be little doubt that all the while this party was bitterly hostile to the Duma and its aims.

The discovery of the correspondence in question will, needless to say, be yet one more blow in the face to the Germans: one more reminder that intrigues is bound to be laid bare sooner or later. Not a single plot of the Hun agents has attained other than the most fleeting success, and the net result of their operations in Russia has been to destroy every vestige of hope of a separate peace with that country. Nor does the result stop there. It is not to be thought of that this sudden self assertion and escape from despotism, on the part of the Russian people, can fail to find an echo in Germany. The German persistently tries to tell himself that he is fighting (if it be not a blasphemy to apply so honourable a term to well-poisoning, lie-spreading, baby-destroying, church-destroying, and all the other villainies to which the Hun is addicted) for his Fatherland. But he is doing nothing of the kind. He is "fighting" against his own interests and in favour of a wretched autocracy which, had it been successful, would have strangled him as readily as the people of a conquered country. Russia has shown him the way out of his difficulties; has turned inside out the conspiracy of the few against the existence of democracy, and the whole world will be greatly surprised if he delays much longer in telling his august Sovereign that Germany, like other countries, has no room for an absolute monarchy.

An Explanation.

We feel that an explanation is due to our readers concerning certain telegrams which we published in our issue of yesterday. We refer to those dealing with the necessity of a supplementary credit for war purposes, the anti-Government vote in the Australian Senate, the discovery of wireless apparatus on the Appam, and the "shadowing" of Mr. Gerard by German spies. All these subjects were contained in one single message, the date of despatch given being the 14th instant. We, however, published them as being sent off on the 22nd, thinking there had been a typing error in the date. Later messages make it clear that the date of despatch was the 14th, or telegrams since to hand, and dated similarly, show that there has been a bad hold-up somewhere. One of these speaks of "to-day's division of the Indian cotton 'dattes'—which decision has long since been taken—and of the fall of Bapume as being "only a matter of time." How it comes about that these cables have been delayed for nine or ten days, we have not the faintest idea. But we give this explanation in order that our readers may make due allowance for the lapse of time, which is an all important factor in the news concerning the vote of credit and the proceedings in the Australian Senate.

A New Beating-Ground.

On numerous occasions we have had reason to complain of the beggary nuisance, which, like the poor, seems always to be with us. We are happy to think that our observations have not been altogether unfruitful in the past, for certain localities which have been notorious for the presence of mendicants have one by one been cleared of these pests. For that the Police deserve a readily-conceded word of thanks. Hitherto it has been on the lower levels that the begging fraternity has made itself most obnoxious, but we now hear that the higher roads are coming in for a measure of attention also. Almost any day, between seven and nine in the morning, a group of four or five filthy-clad women, one of whom is stone blind, can be seen wandering along the Conduit Road pestering passers-by for cash. From whence they hail, it would be interesting to know, but presumably, since they are at the same spot every morning, they must take up their abode somewhere in the locality—probably sleeping out of doors, or, may be, in convenient servants' quarters. Whatever the facts may be on that point, there is no doubting the nuisance which this little group of wanderers makes of itself, and, as much in kindness to the poor old creatures themselves as out of consideration for the public, steps should be taken to have the whole party removed into a suitable institution. Perhaps the Police will see what they can do in the matter.

Other Nuisances.

Generally, too, is a favourite beating-ground for beggars. Here we have one of the most beautiful spots of the Colony made hideous by all manner of deformed professional mendicants begging for alms. Some of them are most pitiable objects, and they ply their calling day in and day out, without being in the least degree interfered with. The Police might also keep an eye on this vicinity at the same time, for a good "bag" can be roped in here at practically any hour. One other nuisance hereabouts deserves attention by the sanitary authorities. A deep nullah runs down the ravine just above Caine Road, and at a point just below the Catholic Club premises there is evidently something very much wrong with the drainage arrangements. For weeks past a most horrible stench has been wafted unpleasantly felt by passers-by—a distinct danger to the public health. If one of our sanitary officers were to take a stroll round this region he would have no difficulty in tracing the source of the trouble, we are sure. Anyhow, the matter is one that requires immediate attention.

DAY BY DAY.

LOVE IS A GAME IN WHICH BOTH PLAYERS BLUFF AND CHEAT.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.315/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
Monday is the 88th anniversary of the birth of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Authorized Architect.
The name of Mr. John Archibald Shaw is added to the list of authorized architects.

Possession of Opium.
A Chinese was fined \$50, or a month's hard labour, by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for being in possession of a quantity of opium at Kowloon.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 10, amounted to 63,679 tons and the sales during the period, to 74,361 tons.

French Consul.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognize Monsieur Ulysse Rysphal Beau as Consul for France in Hongkong.

Gambling Raid.
Twelve Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with gambling at a house in Chung King Street. Inspector Kent said it was a proper gambling house. He had raided it before; there was a proper box for commission. Each man was fined \$2.

In Hospital.
We regret to hear that Dr. W. W. Pearce, the popular M.O.B., went into hospital last night, suffering from fever. We learn on enquiry that Mr. John Lemm, who entered the French Hospital last week, suffering from kidney trouble, is in a fair way to recovery.

Change of Residence.
A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, provides that every person registered under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916, who has changed his residence shall within one week thereof notify the Captain Superintendent of Police of such change.

Passengers' Baggage.
A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance provides that if any of the passenger accommodation of any vessel is occupied by cargo or passengers' baggage the said allowance shall be reduced by one passenger for every seven superficial feet of space so occupied.

Seaman's Indiscretion.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a seaman named Thomas McCune was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Praya East. Inspector Sim said the man was seen by the Naval Yard Police rolling about in Queen's Road. An Indian constable saw him in a rickshaw and brought him to the station. Defendant pleaded guilty and added that he had nothing to say. Mr. Wood told him that if he came to the Court again he would be fined. This time he would be discharged.

Girl Assaulted.
A Chinese girl charged a man of the coolie class, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with assaulting her. She stated that she was in the cinematograph opposite the Central Market, when defendant spoke to her, saying he would like to talk to her outside. She went out with him, but after a while she attempted to get away by boarding a car. Defendant and his mother pulled her back, and asked her for money. She did not give them any money. Inspector Brown said that for some time defendant had been living on the woman's earnings, and it seemed as though defendant and his mother were endeavouring to drag her back to West Point. Defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Export Features to Past Fortnight.

The Chamber of Commerce trade report for the past fortnight contains the following relating to exports:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—During the interval a moderate business has been done in staples, but the prices at which sales are reported to have been effected are, in most cases, very far below replacing values. Opinions vary as to the advisability of profit-taking at this juncture or holding stocks for better rates. Recent Home quotations for fancy goods are hopelessly above our parties and we have not heard of any sales. Spot Mid American is quoted at 12.57 J.

Cotton Yarn.—Business during the fortnight has been on a very small scale and towards the close prices have eased off somewhat, owing to the rise in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$117/148 No. 12s at \$130/144. No. 16s at \$147/167. No. 20s at \$161/184. Arrivals 7,700 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Sales 4,500. Unsold stock 6,000 bales. Bargeins 16,000 bales.

Metals.—Business has been done in galvanised wire for forward delivery May-June shipment. Plates continue firm, but no new business is reported. Large shipments are shortly due. Rods have been done in small lots. Wire nails are quiet. Tin plates steady.

Flour market report.—Stock:—About 60,600 sacks. Local; Market quiet and steady. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.45; American Cut-off, \$3.65; American Straight, \$3.55; Shanghai Flour, \$3.15; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$2.85; Japanese 2nd Cut-off, \$3.15. American Market:—Still rising.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dant and Co., in their report dated March 10, state:—Stock: 5,000 bales. Market:—Silk; exchange has remained steady during the fortnight under review. There has been a good current of business for America and some buying for France, but there the market is somewhat dull. Prices have gradually dropped on this side about \$10 to \$25 per picul since our last circular. The market closes dull and with a tendency to go lower. No doubt as the new season crop grows nearer in sight, native dealers are more anxious to realise old stocks. Waste: Not much business doing. Stocks are large.

PAUL DUFALT.

Famous Vocalist to Visit Hongkong.

Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, after a highly successful tour in Australia and New Zealand, is returning to Canada, via the East. He has just completed a brief season in Singapore, where he won enthusiastic comment from all critics.

Paul Dufault first visited Australia about four years ago, as co-star with the famous American prima donna, the late Mme. Nordica. The tour just completed is his second of the Island continent. According to press report, Mr. Dufault is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, combined with great dramatic power. He has a concert party with him, and will probably give two concerts in Hongkong prior to his departure for Manila.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS.

Some interesting tennis was seen at St. John's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when subscribers to the new tennis court were invited to a formal opening ceremony. The final of the open singles of the Hall was won by Mr. Ohun Wing-ching who defeated Mr. Ip Kim-wa, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

The cup, presented by Mr. Wei Wing-ho, B.Sc., was handed to the winner, and after ten more matches were played between the visitors and the students.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 24, 1892.)

The Dollar.

March 24.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10 1/2.

"The German Jose-house."

March 18.—We note that a house is in course of construction at Breezy Point, close to the German Jose-house. There'll be a very stiff 'brezz' there later on if a young typhoon comes along some Sabbath day and shifts the roof of the new domicile into the kirk; thereby grievously injuring a number of devout worshippers who, with bended knee and contrite heart, are wont to praise the god of Shem, Ham and Japhet, Hongkong brokers and all sorts of good people.

A Government Appointment.

March 22.—It is a very singular circumstance that, in the whole of the correspondence and discussions of Mr. Travers' temporary successor at the Post Office, nobody has ever suggested that the proper person for the position is the Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. G. S. Northcote. Admittedly no great amount of brain-power is required to successfully manage our local post-office, and we have therefore no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Northcote, who has been a great many years in the Hongkong Government service, is not competent to adequately perform Mr. Travers' duties for the time being, he is very much out of place in his present appointment. The principal use of a deputy or assistant to the head of a Hongkong public department must be that he is always available to run the show in the absence, through illness or otherwise, of his chief. On no other ground can we recognise the necessity for 'assistant' postmasters, registrars, generalists, colonial secretaries, etc. If the appointment of Mr. Travers' locum tenens becomes a question of efficiency, the officer who is best qualified for the position is beyond all question Mr. Samuel Barff, deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, who held the office of Deputy Postmaster-General under the late Mr. Lister for years with noteworthy success.

Shocking Suicide in Victoria Gaol.

March 23.—All goals with a Chinese clientele have an unpleasant reputation owing to the number of suicides by prisoners who, apparently considering life not worth living, have hung themselves up to half-pige, prison bars, door-posts etc., and so crossed the border at a moment's notice. Last night, however, the programme was varied slightly, a stalwart Sikh warder ending his life with a six-chambered revolver. The deceased, whose name is Kiam Singh, went on guard duty at midnight, and shortly afterwards the report of firearms was echoed throughout the Arbutnot Road dungeons. At once everybody prepared for the worst (for a Michael Davitt bomb, eh?) and set to work to ascertain the cause of such an unwanted noise. A few minutes later Kiam Singh was found lying on the ground near a sentry-box, groaning, and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. Closer examination revealed the fact that one cartridge from the man's revolver had been fired into his mouth, the ball entering by the brain. Death. At the Coroner's inquest, which will be held at noon to-morrow, some light may be thrown on what is at present a most mysterious affair; the man being a comparative stranger in the Colony, of good character and temperate habits.

Settling Day.

March 24.—The monthly Share Settlements, due to-morrow, promise to increase the financial gloom which has surrounded this Colony like a pall for so many months past. Some would-be high and mighty local speculators are already reported to have coolly repudiated their legitimate liabilities, and we are only waiting for reliable in-

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was 54 last month, would seem to have had a premonition of his future eminence, when he paid a first visit to London as a lad of 19, says the Chronicle. "Went to the House of Commons," he wrote home to his uncle. "Very disappointed, I will not say but that I eyed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his visit to Edward the Confessor as the region of his future domain. Oh, Vanity!"

The special efforts which have been made to render the new £1 notes fraud-proof recall the little known fact that even the Bank of England has on occasion been guilty of putting forth notes of doubtful authenticity. Once, in a playful hour, the Governor struck off four notes of the face value of £1,000,000 each, of which they retained one and sent the other three to George IV., Baron Rothschild, and Samuel Rogers. Needless to say the notes were not intended for circulation, but one wonders what would have happened if the recipients had presented them for payment.

Our National Debt, to which the new War Loan will make an enormous addition, has troubled some patriotic folk to such an extent that they have made donations or bequests towards its reduction. The amounts thus received during the past century have wiped out considerably over a million pounds of the nation's debt. In 1886 Mr. O'Sullivan Drace bequeathed £10,000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "towards extinguishing the national debt," and a few years earlier Miss Helen Blake left £140,000 for the same purpose. The largest windfall of the kind, however, seems to have been the £200,000 bequeathed by Mr. John Austin in 1885.

General Smuts who, having conquered a continent for the Empire is now in England for the great War Council, is not unfamiliar with imperial conferences. It was while attending one of these in London that the General told to a friend the story of how he met Mr. Winston Churchill on the roads defending an armoured train which the General had attacked. "And now," he added, "I have just been to the Colonial Office to see my former prisoner and talk over the times when we fought on the field."

Long before his present East African campaign General Smuts had earned high praise as a soldier—a profession which seemed alien to a studious, shy, pale-faced lawyer, fresh from Cambridge. Smuts, however, had the gift of doing everything he elected to do in a masterly manner. He was ready to learn, ready even when he shocked the Volkraad by appearing for the first time in a light-grey suit instead of the customary black. He bowed to the storm, went home and—changed his trousers.

Hereditry may have been partly responsible for the love of manual labour which led Lord Harrington to sustain a fatal accident whilst working a lathe, says the Chronicle. The fourth Earl of Harrington learned tailoring, and became so proficient that he used to cut out all his own clothes during the years when as Lord Petersham he was a famous dandy. He also made blacking from a recipe of his own, and studied the art of snuff blending to such purpose that, although nearly a century has elapsed since its invention, "Lord Petersham's Mixture" is still highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Lord Petersham prided himself on possessing a different snuff-box for every day of the year.

formation to give these persons the full benefit of the widest-spread publicity in our own power. And, singular to relate, the honest and solvent community of Shanghai forms no considerable portion of those gone astray.

THE CENSORSHIP.

New Hongkong Regulations.

The Government Gazette contains the following regulations made by His Excellency the Governor relating to the collection and communication of naval and military information and to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports:—

1.—(1) No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or manufacture or storage of places or intended place of manufacture or storage of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the arrival, departure, or presence in the waters of the Colony of any ship, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies.

2.—(1) No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication:—

(a) spread false reports or make false statements; or

(b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or of the discipline of any police force; or

(d) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the Colony; or

(e) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects; and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection, interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof, or among other persons, either within or without the Colony.

3. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, if he has reason to suspect that any offence against these regulations is being or has been committed in or on any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein with respect to which regulations may appear to have been committed (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the Governor may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, may also seize anything which may appear to be evidence of any such offence.

4.—(1) If a magistrate is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by the Captain Superintendent of Police or any person duly authorised by him, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any European police officer to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a magistrate.

(2) The magistrate before whom they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the article so seized should not be destroyed, and if the owner does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the magistrate that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation hereinbefore mentioned, the magistrate may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

5. Any person who acts in contravention of these regulations, or who is reasonably suspected of having so acted, may be taken into custody by any police officer.

6. Any person charged with having committed an offence against these regulations shall be tried before a magistrate, or on indictment, or by court-martial, according as the Governor may direct, and in the absence of any such direction such person shall be tried before a magistrate.

7. The following penalties may be inflicted in respect of offences against these regulations:—

(a) by a magistrate, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$800, or both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) on indictment, or by court-martial, imprisonment for life with or without hard labour, or any less punishment, or, in the case of offences where intention of assisting the enemy is proved, death or any less punishment.

8. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE SOMME FRONT.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—A London telegram, dated 22nd instant, relating to a report of Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters on the same day, is of rather a fantastic nature, and many readers must have been at a loss to understand its true meaning. Ordinary reading of this cable leaves confusion in one's mind, and it requires special research to make the situation clear. After 30 months, Reuter is apparently not yet familiar with the geography of the country where so much fighting has taken place, and leaves us to understand that Cambrai is in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Arras, Cambrai, St. Quentin are all mixed up together in that telegram of the 22nd instant, which creates the impression that the capital of Flanders, Ypres, is being besieged.

The cable reads:—"The enemy resistance is most active in the sectors of Arras and Ypres, the latter of which is defended by a series of strong points between Ypres and Croisilles, for a distance of 10 miles....the large village of Beaumetz-les-Cambrai which we captured yesterday (it) carrying our advance to a point four miles North of Ypres."

The name of Ypres seems to have fascinated Reuter, who gives it as a basis for references on the map. But, in fact, the town of Ypres is in Flanders and not on the Somme front; it is 74 kilometres, or 46 miles, to the North of Croisilles (not Croisilles). So what of the 10 miles stated by Reuter? Moreover, from Croisilles to Beaumetz there are seven more miles towards S.E. The greatest distance between the outskirts of Arras and those of Croisilles covers 10 miles, measured on the outside borders.

All the trouble comes out of the misuse of a single letter in the word Ypres. A single letter is not much indeed, but, in the present case, it is of much consequence. Instead of "Ypres," one must read "Ypres," and the reference is not to a famous town, but to a small French village situated four miles south of Beaumetz-les-Cambrai. The Reuter telegram would have been clearer if it had stated that we have taken Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, thus advancing to a point 11 miles to the W.W.S. of Cambrai, or six miles east of Bapaume, and that the British have thus pierced through the German line of defences extending from Croisilles (9 miles S.E. from Arras) to Ypres (a village 4 miles due E. of Le Transloy), because, in fact, Beaumetz-les-Cambrai is nearly two miles beyond that strong German line.

Yours etc.,

ENTENTE.

Hongkong, March 24, 1917.

[We thank our correspondent for making the situation clear. In point of fact after we had gone to press yesterday, a correction came through altering the name of the village from Ypres to Ypres. —Ed. H.K.T.]

Tenders.

Tenders are being invited for the making up and supply of summer clothing for the Prison staff; for the construction of the earthworks, bridging, and Walling, etc., on the Lyichikoh-Gin Drinkers Bay section of the Shamshui-Po-Castle Peak road; and for the supply of summer uniform for boarding officers, boatmen and seamen of the Harbour Department.

For supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. No prosecution shall be instituted under these regulations except with the consent of the Attorney General.

Provided that such consent shall not be necessary before the execution of any search or arrest or before the issue of any warrant.

10. These regulations may be cited as the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEED BEEF

AND

CORNEED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

Election Fixed for April 3.

It is notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor an election will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of enabling the electors to nominate a member to serve on the Sanitary Board in the place of Mr. P. W. Goldring, an elected member of the Board, who has resigned.

The name of every candidate must be nominated in writing by an elector and seconded by another, and the nominations delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, yesterday forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts to the soldiers, in the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., consisting of the following:—2,184 rolled bandages, 1,200 swabs, 138 funnel many-tailed bandages, 89 eye bandages, 82 surgical caps, 55 milk covers, 6 pairs surgical stockings, 20 mufflers, 5 pairs stretcher boots, 87 suits pyjamas, 85 khaki handkerchiefs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Am. Is.	Lower
Blackburn Mr & Mrs	Lawa Mr & Mrs
Barnes Mr & Mrs	Murray D B
Gonzalez	Moreland Miss
Cordova Mrs F T	Matthews Mr & Mrs
Cam bell Wm	Masumi
Corwell Mrs	Malay J
Corwell Miss	Murray Mrs
Crowther Mrs	Nakano
Edwards Mrs	Oh S
Evan Rev A R	Obayawa
Fitzwilliams Mr & Mrs	Pinto
Mrs	Silbury
Feldstead Mr & Mrs	Taka T
Gohara K	Toroda Mrs
Goroka	Tipping
Herschelt Mr & Mrs	Tei
Hirokawa Mr & Mrs	Tin Mr & Mrs L K
Higashina Com	Tsuchikashi
Kiyashi Mrs	Ukumomiya P. Y.
Hood Mrs B	Watanabe Gen K
Hirai	Wada G
Hiramatsu I	Yonoda
Innes Mr & Mrs J	Yamagata
Innes Miss	Yoshimura Mr & Mrs
Ishijima Mrs	Yamaoka
Kawakami S	Yasuda
Kumatsu	Yasuda Kwan-yip
Kurita	Yajima Mr & Mrs
Kurino	

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from P. W. Goldring, Esq. to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central (1st floor).

A Quantity of Office Furniture comprising:—

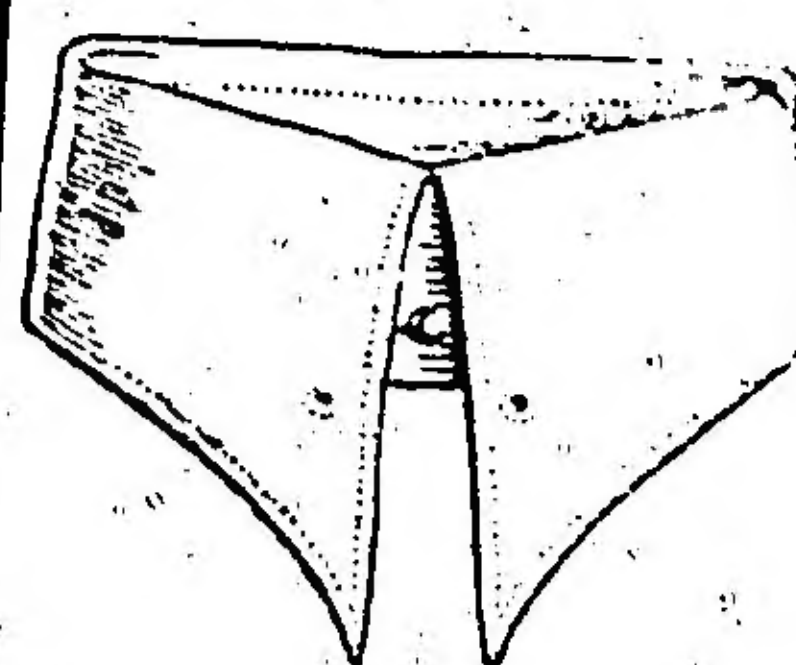
Typewriters, Steel Safes, writing desks & chairs, electric table fans, blackwood armchairs & teapots etc., etc.

Also A Collection of Valuable Law Books.

On view from Friday, the 30th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Summit SOFT COLLARS



SHAPE 69

A Soft Pique collar with a fairly heavy rib. Its softness has just sufficient stiffness to prevent it from looking "sloppy." Has a smart appearance and is acknowledged by wearers to be extremely comfortable. Half Sizes: 14 to 18 inches.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF HIGH-CLASS

KNITTED NECKWEAR.

These are hand-made and of a dependable quality, gentlemen who prefer this kind of neckwear should not miss this opportunity.

SEE WINDOW

COLUMBIA RECORDS

By

MADAME CLARA BUTT.

(WORLD RENOWNED CONTRALTO).

- X228 The Rosary.
- X227 The Fairy Pipers.
- X226 The Sweetest Flower that Blows.
- X225 My Treasure.
- 74033 When all was young.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, TEL. 1332.

ERVEN LUCAS

Bols

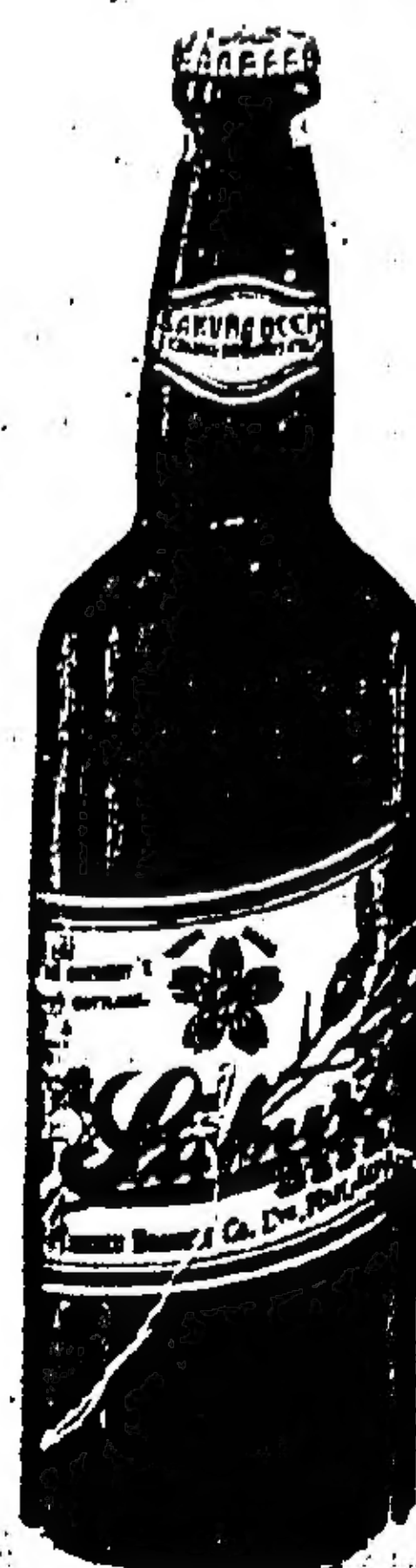


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Known all over the World Since its Foundation A. D. 1575.

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SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.
E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

50,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change). SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 24th instant.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., '97

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.		
COCHIN via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. Maki, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	28th Mar. at noon.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$348. (E7L10.0), return G\$577. (E122).
to San Francisco G\$350. return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Hupei	24th Mar. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chesun	27th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	28th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	29th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	1st Apr. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th Apr. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chin'ua" "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chesun," "Sunkiang," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Mar. 23, 1917. Agent.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Departed on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Titaroom		in port	28th Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tijilwong		24th Mar.	29th Mar.	KOBE
Tijipanas		23rd Mar.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building, 15

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins...	THUR., 29th March, at 11 a.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans...	TUES., 3rd April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan	A. E. Hodgins...	SATUR., 24th March, at 4 p.m.
--------	------------------	-------------------------------

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun., 25th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 28th Mar. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri., 30th Mar. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 30th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hans Street, 30th Dec., 1916. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE**
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ECUADOR" March 29 at noon, June 18.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kien Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 24th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,708. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MARLBOROUGH (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1036. DES VCEUX ROAD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

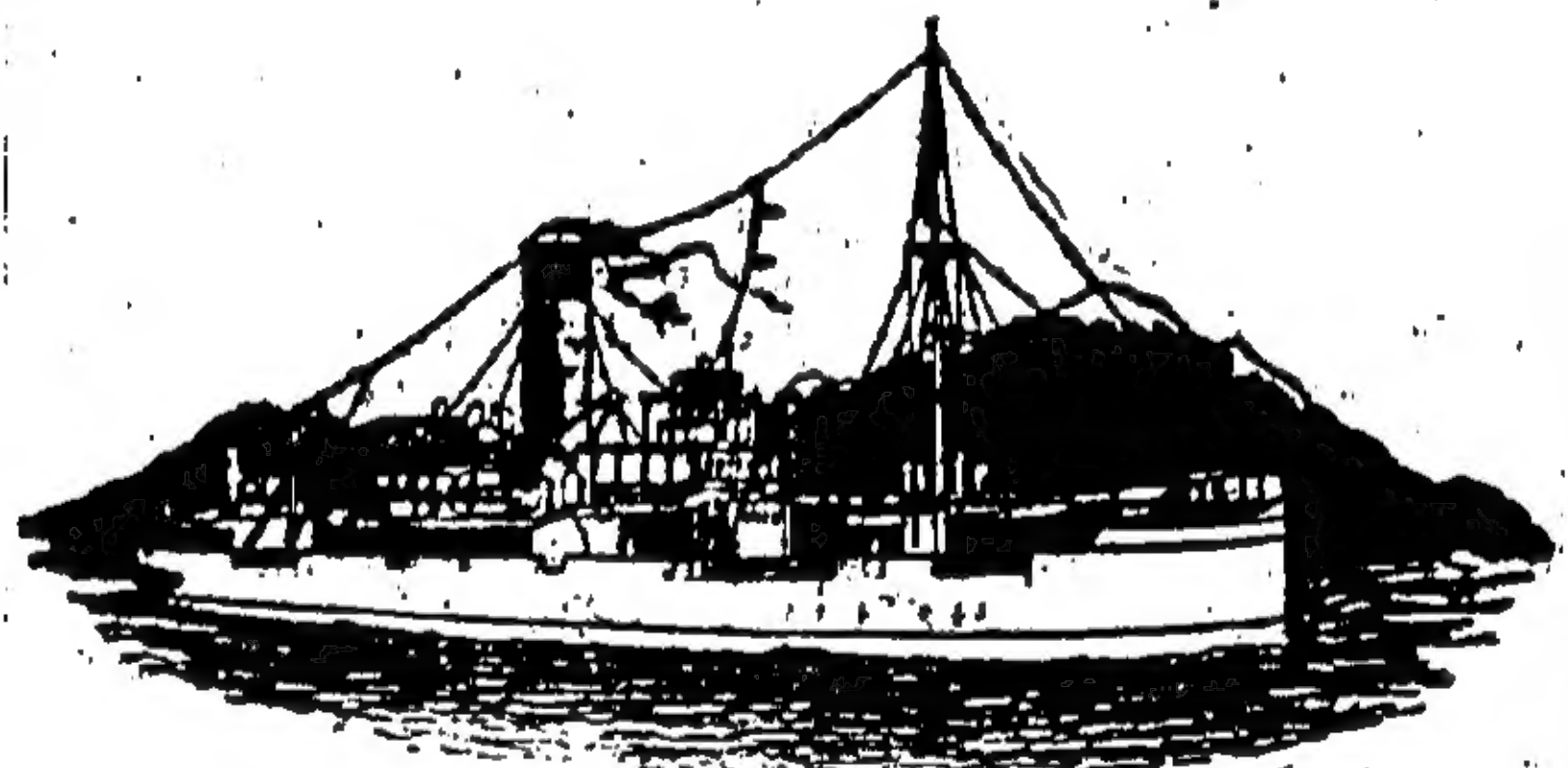
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Seps, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers at 4 Shipoi and 10, No. 25, and
17, Hing Loo Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 618.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA called from San Francisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10, 1917.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR called from Manila on Sunday, the 18th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday at noon. It is expected to disembark her on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Export, Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday 27th inst. 1917, will be subject to landing and Storage Charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R.C. MORION,
General Agent.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dispatched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Equador	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Mar.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Yany M.	T. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Shanbang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	23, Apr.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Swatow	Haitin	D. L. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Pesang M.	N. Y. K.	26, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	27, Mar.
Shanghai	Tijitroem	J.C.J. L.	8, Mar.
Haiphong	Lokang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Kobe	Tijitwong	J.C.J. L.	29, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	29, Mar.
Shanghai	Chyrsang	J. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	31, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	1, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	3, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kara M.	N. Y. K.	12, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The special attention of the Public is directed to the under-mentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Sect. 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 10th March, 1917.

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "Consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE.			
7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Everyday Morn.	
8.00 A.M. to	9.00 A.M.	"	10.15 P.M.
9.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	11.30 P.M.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	12.45 P.M.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 P.M.	"	1.00 P.M.
12.00 P.M. to	1.00 P.M.	"	2.15 P.M.
1.00 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	"	3.30 P.M.
2.00 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	"	4.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to	4.00 P.M.	"	6.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	7.15 P.M.
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4.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	7.15 P.M.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	"	8.30 P.M.
6.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	"	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to			

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

THE GRAND PRIZE PHOTO PLAY

OF GREAT INTEREST FEATURING LILLIAN WEGGINS.

"LILLIAN'S ATONEMENT."

This Marvellous film shows life in all its phases, from selected private gambling resorts to the excitement of a Western mining camp.

Pathe's British Gazette No. 398.
Depicting Latest Incidents

The Great War 1914-17 (Series 19).
Interesting items of the Somme front.

ALSO COMICS.

SEE THE CHIMPANZEES WITH HUMAN BRAINS.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

British Advance Hindered by Snow.

London, March 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's resistance is increasing on the whole front from westward of St. Quentin to the south of Arras.
Heavy snowstorms impeded our advance. We carried out a successful raid to the north-east of Arras. The enemy, counter-attacking across the open, suffered severe casualties. A small party raided our trenches north of Ypres, but was driven out by our machine guns. We dispersed another party to the south-west of Lens.

How the German Troops Feed.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters reports:—The enemy had either burned or exploded every house in every village through which we passed. They had wrecked the canal bridges and even cut down the fruit trees. The villagers agree that the German soldiers are practically exclusively fed on inferior bread and marmalade with a little canned meat, while the officers fare very little better.

More Boche Burglaries.

London, March 23.
A French communiqué says:—In the region of St. Quentin there have been several skirmishes. North of Oulonne, between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy attempted violent counter-attacks to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin canal. Successive enemy attacks in front of Cisternes and Montecourt were broken, our machine gun fire inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. Equally violent fighting west of Latare terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy. South of the Oise our detachments crossed the Ailette at some points. The Germans north of the Aisne made renewed attempts between the Laon road and the river. Three attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery in the region south of the Aisne annihilated the Germans, inflicting most heavy losses. Fairly heavy artillery fighting took place in the Woivre region. An enemy attempt on Romainville farm, near St. Mihiel, failed. Reports are continuing to pour in of German vandalism in the evacuated zone. General Fleck, the commander of the 17th Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house in which he resided at Ham.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Another Overt Act?

The Hague, March 23.
A sloop has arrived with seven of the survivors of the sunken American steamer Houlston.
The Houlston was torpedoed on the 21st. Three boats were launched, two of which are missing. It is believed that fourteen men were killed by a boiler explosion.

Conspirators Sentenced.

New York, March 23.
Two men accused of obtaining or attempting to obtain military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany via the United States have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 each. The State Attorney stated that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations against America by German interests. Accused, by pleading guilty, had served Germany inasmuch as they had concealed the identity of those who were planning and financing the enterprise.
The superintendent of a chemical works at Hoboken and five engineers of the a.s. Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse are charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction of vessels last year valued at four million dollars. The Government alleges the manufacture of bombs, which were smuggled aboard the ships. The conspiracies were financed by Captains Boyed and von Papen.

An Interesting Loan Matter.

London, March 23.
The City is impressed with the American Federal Reserve Board's "volte face" in recommending a billion dollar loan. It is pointed out that bankers hitherto have been discouraged from taking up short dated Entente loans.

BULGARIAN CULTURE.

Corfu, March 23.
A Serbian semi-official message states that prior to their compulsory retirement from the neighbourhood of Monastir the Bulgars on the 18th and 19th bombarded the town and dropped six hundred shells many of which were apocalyptic shells.

WEIHAIWEI PRISONERS.

Arrangements for Removal to Hongkong.

An agreement made between H.E. the Governor and the Commissioner at Weihaiwei outlining arrangements for the removal from time to time of prisoners from Weihaiwei to Hongkong, provides:—

(1) Any prisoners at Weihaiwei under sentence or order of transportation, imprisonment, or penal servitude, may be removed from Weihaiwei to Hongkong for the purpose of their undergoing in Hongkong the whole or any part of their punishment. Provided that the general accommodation at Hongkong is sufficient and not unduly taxed thereby.

(2) The Governor shall have power if at any time the general accommodation is deemed by him to be insufficient, or is likely to be unduly taxed, to decline to accept any prisoner or prisoners in any particular instance.

(3) At the expiration or sooner termination of the period of their punishment the said prisoners shall be returned to Weihaiwei by order, under the hand of the Governor.

(4) The whole of the expense of the prisoners' removal to, maintenance in, and return from, Hongkong shall be borne by the Government of Weihaiwei.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs.

Y.M.C.A. Division.—Tuesday, 27th inst.—8 p.m., First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee; 9 p.m., Company and Stretcher Drill, Thursday 28th inst.—8 p.m., Bandage Practice (Loo Corp. Wei Kan will take charge); 8 p.m., Company and Stretcher Drill.

Saijingpun Division.—Sunday April 1st.—A S. regiment and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday, April 1st, Fall in on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m. D. see; Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled), greatcoats (rolled). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two stretchers to be provided.

Queen's College Division.—Tuesday, 27th inst.—Parade for duty on Queen's College Ground, Ouseway Bay, at 1 p.m. D. see; Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled). One stretcher to be provided.

Victoria Division.—Monday, 26th inst.—5.15 p.m., Stretcher Drill, Friday, 30th inst.—5.15 p.m., Company Drill.

A Chinese Consul's Resignation.
Mr. See Chao-tsang, the Chinese Consul General at Manila, has resigned and will return to Peking on account of ill health. Mr. Kwei Chih, formerly Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, has been appointed to succeed him.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut. Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.
S. R. H. J. Howe having joined is allotted Corps No. 2081 and posted to Engineer Company.

Leave.
The undermentioned are granted leave for the duration of the war with effect from the dates mentioned:—Lieutenant L. N. Murphy, from 19.3.17; No. 892 Sgt. H. F. Haizes, from 1.4.17; No. 1864 Pte. P. W. A. Wilkie, from 23.3.17; No. 2014 Spr. W. Smith, from 24.3.17. Captain E. D. C. Wolfe is granted 14 days' leave from 23.3.17; No. 1586 Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted 1 month's leave from 21.3.17; No. 1960 Spr. V. Findley Smith is granted 1 month's leave from 20.3.17; No. 2032 Pte. L. D. McNicholl is granted 3 month's leave from 20.3.17.

Transferred.
No. 1218 Pte. A. Forbes is transferred from Signalling Section to Artillery Battery, dated 23.3.17. No. 1392 Pte. A. W. J. Simmons is transferred from Civil Service Company to Engineer Company dated 23.3.17.

Annual Inspection of Arms.
All rifles and bayonets will be inspected between the 2nd and 9th of April and must reach Headquarters and be removed on the following dates:—

Artillery Battery.—To be at Hdqrs. on 30th March; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 3rd April.
Belchers 6" Sec.—To be at Hdqrs. on 30th March; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 3rd April.
Centre S. C. M. G. Co.—To be at Hdqrs. on 2nd April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 4th April.
Civil Service Co.—To be at Hdqrs. on 2nd April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 4th April.
Left Sec. M. G. Co.—To be at Hdqrs. on 2nd April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Right Sec. M. G. Co.—To be at Hdqrs. on 3rd April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 5th April.
Engineer Company.—To be at Hdqrs. on 3rd April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 5th April.
Engineer Company.—To be at Hdqrs. on 4th April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 6th April.

Signalling Section.—To be at Hdqrs. on 4th April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 6th April.
Scouts Company.—To be at Hdqrs. on 5th April; To be removed from Hdqrs. on 7th April.

O. C. Units will make the necessary arrangements so that rifles and bayonets are available for detail of duty.

Parades.

Sunday 25th inst.—At 8.00 a.m., Scouts Company and all members of Artillery Battery, Left, Centre, Right Sections M. G. Co., Civil Service Company and Signalling Sec. who did not fire on 11th inst., on Praya just East of Blake Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon City Range for Field Firing. Dress: Drill Order (helmet) with haversack, waterbottle (filled), two pouches and 20 rounds ball ammunition. On completion of practice each unit will return the empty cartridge cases and draw the equivalent number of live rounds. At 10 a.m., Belchers 6" Section as above.

Monday 26th inst.—At 5.15 p.m., Left, Centre and Right Sections M. G. Co., Scouts Company, Civil Service Company and Signalling Section at Headquarters under unit Commanders; at 5.15 p.m., Records of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps, Edgcombe, Grimes and Edmonds; at 5.30 p.m., Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m., E. L. class No. 1, at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday 27th inst.—At 7.30 a.m., Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery; at 5.15 p.m., Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters; at 5.30 p.m., Artillery Battery and Belchers 6" Section at Volunteer Headquarters for lecture by Lieut. Colonel L. E. F. Currie, General Staff; at 5.30 p.m., Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks; at 5.30 p.m., Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m., E. L. class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday 28th inst.—At 5.10 p.m., Adjutant's Parade on Polo Ground, Left, Centre, and Right Sections M. G. Co., Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend.

Thursday 29th inst.—8 to 10.30 p.m., E. L. class No. 1 at Belchers Battery.

Friday 30th inst.—At 7.30 a.m., Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery; at 5.15 p.m., Bayonet Training class at Headquarters; at 5.15 p.m., Mounted Section at Jockey Club stables; at 5.15 p.m., Records of all units at Headquarters. C. S. M. Witcomb, Corps, Grimes and Edgcombe will attend; at 5.30 p.m., Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks; and Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m., E. L. class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

On duty 1st April, Centre Section M. G. Company; 2nd April, Right Section M. G. Company; 3rd April, Scouts Company; 4th April, Scouts Company; 5th April, Civil Service Company; 6th April, Centre Section M. G. Company; 7th April, Right Section M. G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 1st to 7th April, Lieut. Lindell.

Notices.

Rifle League.—The undermentioned members will represent the Corps versus the Naval Dockyard on Sunday, 1st April, at 2.30 p.m. at Tai Hang Range:—O. S. M. G. Duncan, Sgt. B. W. Bradbury, Sgt. M. Mann, Sgt. C. E. Frith, Sgt. H. Haizes, Corp. A. Martin, Gr. V. Sorby, Gr. H. Green, Reserves.—Corps. Northey and Edmonds. Sergeants Mess Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess will be held in the Mess Room on Monday, 26th inst., at 6.45 p.m.

Acting Postmaster General

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Eric William Hamilton to act as Postmaster General in addition to his other duties. During the temporary absence of Mr. Dudley Corcoran Wolfe or until further notice, with effect from March 22, 1917.

BRITISH HEROISM.

How to Make it Live for all Time.

A plea for the establishment of local war museums is put forward in the current number of the *Empire Review*, by Mr. C. R. Grundy, who points out that, with a few notable exceptions, British heroism of the past finds few monumental chronicles in public. "Unless we do differently to what we have done in the past, in fifty years' time," he writes, "the story of the present war will be condensed into half a dozen pages of the orthodox school histories. Only the names of the more important and decisive battles will be remembered, and localities now hallowed to us by deeds of matchless heroism and the memories of those nearest and dearest who have fallen there will relapse once more into obscurity. The memorials erected to the fallen will be passed with as little attention as that now paid to the memorials of heroes fallen in earlier wars. A few names of celebrated commanders will linger in popular memory, but the names of the millions of the rank and file, who have served by land or sea, will be forgotten by everyone except their immediate descendants."

"To prevent this happening, and to redeem the reproach levelled at us, too often with some justice, that we only remember our soldiers and sailors in our hours of need, we must devise a scheme that shall keep the events of the great war fresh in public memory and seize the imaginations of posterity, so that instead of leaving them merely bald records of names and events—none the less bald because inscribed on stately memorials—we must provide for them material that will enable them to visualise the experiences through which we have passed; and partake of our hopes, fears, disappointments, and triumphs. One way of doing this would be by the establishment of a War Museum in every centre of population."

"Most of our regiments are territorial; the vast majority of the men who have been engaged in the present war have been drawn from the localities surrounding their main depots. Let, then, each municipality in which a War Museum is established have all references to local regiments or ships which appear in the Press carefully cut out and collected, illustrations as well as letterpress."

"So far I have only mentioned what may be described as the literary elements of the naval and military portion of the museum—the description of things, but not the things themselves. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to expatiate on the latter, for we are all at one in the consciousness that every direct relic of the war is of supreme interest. Yet here again we must be careful that nothing is overlooked, for articles which are so common to-day that we think they are hardly worth caring for may have disappeared in a few years' time. As all collectors

THE CHARTERED BANK.

Dividend and Bonus Announced.

The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at the approaching meeting of shareholders, will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 12 per cent. free of income tax; that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund; that £20,000 be added to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; that £20,000 be written off Office Premises Account; and that £157,465 be carried forward.

Women and National Service.

The Women's Department of National Service has now been established, with Mrs. H. J. Tennant as Director and Miss Violet Markham as Assistant Director. Miss Markham has travelled extensively, including visiting the Far East, of which she has both written about and lectured on.

know, the valuables of every generation are more or less plentiful because they are instinctively preserved; it is the trifles and things apparently of no account which altogether vanish, and this is the more to be regretted because these little things often throw a more intimate light on the period than the great ones. It is essential, then, that nothing should be overlooked. Illiterate letters from privates at the front giving no insight into their experiences, in fifty years' time may be rated as more interesting than official despatches, while regimental newspapers will possess a far greater chance of immortality than more important and ambitious productions."

"Of course, uniforms, badges, accoutrements and weapons of all kinds, both those of the enemy and our own, should appear in the collection, and with these should be included articles of attire, which cannot be strictly classified as portions of regimental uniforms, such as trench boots, waders, body shields, gas and ordinary helmets, or sheepskin coats. Interesting trophies from the battlefield should be given an important place; and war medals, instead of being hidden away with art exhibits, should here be awarded their proper position as records of bravery and self-sacrifice. They will be regarded with tenfold more interest because spectators have around them ample materials by which to realize the bravery of the action for which the decoration was awarded."

"It would be no small thing to accomplish this; to bring home to the people of every locality, however obscure, that they and their ancestors have played their part in the making of Britain and her Empire, and that their share in her greatness and the glory of her achievements, enables them and gives them a sense for higher pride than the possession of either rank or riches can bring."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Mass Meeting Demands War.

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a mass meeting of 13,000 people, held in Madison Square Gardens, passed a resolution calling upon Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany, pledging itself to support President Wilson and urging that the United States should enter the war without delay.

Mr. Root, presiding, emphasized the point that if America went to war it would be re-fighting the battle of Democracy on the side of Democratic allies, including "now God, be praised, the great Democracy of Russia."

Mr. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, pictured a great American Division, led by Colonel Roosevelt, fighting in France, and another fighting in Russia, sent by the oldest to the youngest Democracy to save both from the direful foe of all democracies.

GERMANY'S DECREASING BREAD RATIONS.

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, following a recent statement in the Prussian Diet that the grain stock is less than is generally believed, it is now announced that the Prussian bread ration will be reduced from April 15 by one quarter.

GERMAN BARBARITY.

Guns Trained on Women and Children.

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspapers continue to be filled with stories of appalling devastation on the line of the German retreat.

The latest example is from Chauny, where 1,800 out of 2,500 houses were destroyed and set fire to, including the churches, the Palais de Justice, the Ecole Primaire, the hospital and the almshouses. All the males between the ages of 14 and 80 were taken off by the enemy, who herded the women and children, with the most feeble inhabitants of thirteen surrounding communes, in a certain quarter of the town, and then trained the guns on this quarter, killing and wounding many.

It is now officially confirmed that the Germans are poisoning the wells with arsenic.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED.

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the British, French, and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office recognition of the Provisional Government, and asked for a formal reception.

When Sir George Buchanan has recovered from influenza the whole Cabinet will be present at a reception.

THE SINKING OF THE "HEALDTON."

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the oil tanker, the s.s. Haldton, was twice torpedoed amidships. She took fire, and exploded.

Twenty-one of the occupants are probably drowned. The Captain declares that at least six Americans are drowned.

LINER TONNAGE REQUISITIONED.

An Important Shipping Order.

London, March 23.

The Government has made a general requisition of all the liner tonnage of what is generally known as the Conference Lines, which serve India, Australia, South East Africa, and South America. This means that the liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "Blue Book" rates, which are lower than those which such tonnage fetches in the open market.

It is understood that this extended control scheme is intended to deal systematically, and to the best advantage, with practically the whole of British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.

INCREASED COST OF BREAD.

London, March 23.

A quarter loaf will cost a shilling on Monday.

THE RAIDER "MOEWE" RETURNS.

Amsterdam, March 22.

A Berlin official message states that the auxiliary cruiser Moewe has returned home after a second cruise in the Atlantic.

GERMANY'S USE OF PRISONERS.

London, March 23.

The International Red Cross Society announces that a large number of prisoners have been sent to the war zone from Germany.

GERMAN "DANGER ZONE" EXTENDED.

London, March 23.

Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the northern coast of Norway and Spitsbergen, except the Norwegian territorial waters. Obviously this is aimed at the Archangel route.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Wintry Weather Hinders Operations.

London, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the worst possible wintry weather has almost brought the operations to a standstill.

The enemy is offering a more organized resistance, particularly along the line running north-north-west from Bois des Aves, which is three miles west of St. Quentin.

The enemy continues to maintain strong covering patrols and cavalry guards in the most northerly sector, where there are many machine guns posted at vantage points.

It is clear that they want to prevent us from advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto.

The most tremendous activity prevails behind our new front, namely; troop movements, road mending, road making and railway making.

The enemy is sending women between the ages of 17 and 35 to the fortresses of Mauberge, to make munitions.

The inhabitants left behind state that the Boches have been talking a good deal lately and know more of the true situation than is generally believed. They have not concealed their apprehensions of the prospects of another British offensive. Indeed one possible reason for the retreat may well have been the dubiety of the higher commands as to whether the men would face another Somme. As a Staff Officer remarked to the correspondent "Don't you think that there is a good deal in this very simple idea, that the Boche is quitting because he knows he's beat."

Violent Enemy Attacks.

London, March 23.

A French communique says:—There was violent enemy attack on our positions before the village of Artenyes, north of St. Simon, last night. At first this slightly drove back our troops, but we immediately vigorously counter-attacked, and threw back the enemy as far as Grand Serancourt.

There was a lively artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise, and new detachments crossed the Ailette, south of the Oise. There was an intermittent cannonade in this region.

We re-progressed north of Soissons, and it is confirmed that enemy attacks on the Vregny-Chivres front have been most violent, a whole regiment being thrown against a single point.

Two French Chasseur companies were momentarily isolated from the bulk of our forces, but they succeeded in extricating themselves, after stubborn fighting, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy losses in the course of these fruitless attempts must have been very high.

Several enemy coups de main north west of Rheims, towards Maisons de Champagne, in Avocourt wood, and in the region of St. Mihiel failed.

An albatross chaser-plane was brought down in our lines.

A Big German Claim.

London, March 23.

A German official wireless message says:—We drove back the French, who had crossed the Somme and the Oronet canal, with sanguinary losses. We took 230 prisoners.

We repulsed strong French attacks to the south and west of Margival.

An airship successfully bombed English establishments near Madros.

RUSSIANS REPORT PROGRESS.

London, March 23.

A Russian official message, received by wireless states:—In the direction of Lida our counter-attacks regained the trenches we lost yesterday. We drove out the enemy stations at Vadeni Halt in the region of Brailov, and dislodged the Turks from positions near Charezia. We occupied Altabad, near Kerinda after a sixteen hours' battle.

LARGE AEROPLANES.

Advantages in Passenger Carrying.

Before the Aeronautical Society recently Mr. F. Handley Page discussed the "Case for the Large Aeroplane."

He remarked that while involving heavier initial capital outlay large machines in general were cheaper to build, to maintain, and to run than small ones, and that in every type of mechanical transport the tendency was towards increase of size.

But in aeroplanes increase of size would be of no advantage if it brought about a disproportionate increase of weight which would more than nullify constructional advantages, or if the large aeroplane had aerodynamical disadvantages. His paper therefore considered the aerodynamical and structural qualities of the large machine, a new method of aerodynamical comparison being used for the former, and reached the conclusion that for the same total weight carried per h.p. the large machine would effect the better performance.

As regards large aeroplanes

from the pilot's point of view, he said they could be built to operate quite as easily and fly with as little fatigue as the best of the small ones. Wind gusts which seemed large to a small machine had a relatively small effect upon them, and therefore there was less work in flying them, while they could be handled more easily on the ground and could alight in smaller spaces. From the point of view of load to be carried or distance to be flown, they had it all their own way.

For future commercial development, they scored with plenty of room for passengers and luggage or mail, and their steadier movement would afford greater comfort. The question of certainty in operation required careful attention, since it was the one thing required at the present time in order that the aeroplane might take its proper place in commercial work. Engines would probably be more heavily built to reduce the possibility of breakdown, and multi-engine machines would be used which could fly satisfactorily even if one engine were disabled. This consideration also pointed to the use of the large machine.

SHIP'S ENGINEER
CHARGED.

Serious Allegations of Theft.

At the Police Court, this morning, George Anderson, third engineer aboard the s.s. Hopeh, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, with stealing \$180 in money, one sovereign, one I. O. U. for \$240, a silver watch valued about \$30, several papers and one pocket book, to the total value of \$240, from Hugh Tulloch, the second engineer on the same ship.

Complainant stated that on March 22, between 7.30 and 8.30, the second engineer discovered that the door of his room had been broken into, and the money stolen. The police were informed of the loss, defendant also reported at the same time that \$70 had been stolen from his room. He reported the matter to the chief officer and the captain.

Inspector Gordon told his Worship that after the report of the stolen money had been made to the Police, enquiries were made. Defendant told the police that he had not a cent left after the \$70 (alleged to be his) had been stolen, but they had evidence to the effect that he spent \$104 on that day, and when he was searched, in his possession was found another \$150.

Evidence was given by an engineer, that defendant visited his room at the Wyndham Hotel, and seemed to be very intoxicated, some conversation took place, and defendant asked for his gramophone to be played. Witness said he had done good business, having collected \$45 from a ship for a charitable cause. Defendant then asked him to change a \$50 bill, which he did. While defendant pulled the \$50 bill from his pocket, witness noticed a second note which aroused his (witness) suspicions.

Witness noticed that the other note was for \$100. He did not think defendant was in a position to look after them. Witness took him to a friend's house to try and get the money from him, in the presence of a witness, which he did. Defendant was too drunk to notice that anything had been taken from him. Witness then put him aboard his ship. Defendant told him that he knew nothing at all about it. Witness told him that things looked very black against him, as if he had taken the money. Witness asked him if he remembered what money he had in his pocket yesterday and he replied that he had between \$110 and \$130, but he could not remember the exact total.

Witness told him that he could prove that he had \$150. He cross-questioned him as to where he had got the money from, and he said he had changed Singapore dollars for it. When asked where he had got Singapore dollars from, he said that he had changed 20 sovereigns in Singapore, for which he got \$10.25 per sovereign. He also said he was not sure whether he could take him to the money-changer's where he had changed the money, and when he tried to do so he could not find the shop. Witness saw him once previously during the week. Defendant on Tuesday drew \$129.13 as wages.

Defendant said that as regarded a revolver theft on board the ship he would like to say that he was not on the ship at the time that theft took place.

Sergeant Thompson said he arrested defendant.

Inspector Gordon stated that he explained the charge, in reply to which defendant said:—"All I can say is that I am innocent."

The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

The Cuban Trouble.

Washington, March 14.—Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba state that General Fernandez, the rebel leader in that province, is abandoning regular armed warfare and commencing to destroy crops of sugar cane and to pillage the countryside with a view to forcing intervention by the United States.—*Monita Bulletin.*

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th Sunday in Lent, 25th March, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: Jones. Lemon. Dupuis. King. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Benedictus: Cooke (13th morning.) Hymns: 332, 96, Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Cf the (25th evening.) Magnificat: Wesley (1st morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 370, 376, 20. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 73, 76, 80, 81, 86, 88, 89, 94, 97, 103 G.P. in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—5th Sunday, in Lent, 25th March, 1917. Holy Communion 8 a.m. and after the Evening Service. Morning Prayer (11 a.m.) Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: As Set. Te Deum: Blissett. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 5, 158, 173, 104. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: Attwood. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Kyrie: Dryer. Hymns: 174, 419, 20, 38. Holy Communion.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, March 25. Morning 11. Hymns: 344, 569, 463, 410. Evening 6. Hymns 375, 270, 104, 317. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.40—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased quickly at Vladivostok and slightly over Annam and the south coast of China. It is highest over N. China and South Manchuria, and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 5.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Hook	E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 24, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date
		at 5 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.06	30.05	
Temperature	71	63	63	
Humidity	61	71	60	
Wind Direction	E	E	E	
" Force	3	4	6	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Highest open air temperature on the 23rd				73
Lowest " " " " " "				49

H.K. Observatory, March 24, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. E. E. Bryant, \$15.

ARCTIC WEATHER IN
GERMANY.

Aggravation of Food Conditions.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—Arctic weather prevails throughout the German Empire. Deep snow and severe frost, with the accompanying interruption of traffic, have greatly affected the economic life of the nation.

In Germany, as in Holland, potatoes, which from a staple article of food for masses of the population, have suffered considerable damage by frost. Although every effort has been made in Germany to prevent details of such losses reaching foreign countries, enough is known to indicate the extreme seriousness of the position. The collective feeding of Berlin, which began in October on a voluntary basis, is now extending rapidly, proving a decline in the standard of life, and fears are entertained that the institutions concerned will soon no longer receive adequate supplies to fulfil their purposes.

The deficiency of supplies is accentuated by inadequate traffic facilities, and in producing intense suffering, just when more generous feeding both in quantity and quality is indispensable. Germany is now realising the mockery of substitutes for food-stuffs. This is admitted even in letters which are allowed to pass the frontier for publication in Holland. To-day's *Handelsblad* has an article from its Berlin correspondent, dispatched on the 25th, and entitled "How Germany Helps Herself." The writer says the title does not refer to food difficulties, and remarks that, notwithstanding all that organisation, regulation, and monopolising of imports, maximum prices, and distribution of supplies help in this matter it pretty well amounts to drawing the belt closer. The towns may be worse off than the country, and supplies may be greater than one might conclude from the portions issued in Berlin, Frankfurt, Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Dresden, but no organisation can feed 60 million persons adequately and equally from a centralised office disposing of insufficient supplies. Herr von Batocki himself is unable to do it, and has admitted it, although in his latest utterance he maintains that it is possible to win through with care. Herr von Batocki, who first prevented the municipal authorities from contracting with producers, now exhorts them to adopt this procedure, thereby tending to the decentralisation which, when he became Minister against starvation, he named the root of all evil.

Opinion is now hardening against organisation. Maximum prices have caused articles to disappear from the market, and people are asking whether a less severe regulation as in Austria-Hungary were not better. The question however, is whether the productive capacity of Germany is large enough to allow her to imitate the example of Austria-Hungary, perhaps with some material help from these Allies and Rumanian booty. This question was discussed in Berlin by the German Government food specialists with the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers.

Reports from various districts of Germany indicate the existence of a potato famine. Hamburg has no potatoes available, except those given to hard manual labourers, the remaining population receiving turnips and some slight increases in flour, bread, and meat, and it is doubtful if these are sufficient compensation. In Berlin the scarcity of bread is necessitating the reduction daily, and the bread card system is threatened with a breakdown, owing to the disagreements of the individual municipalities. At the last sitting of the Dortmund War Committee it was stated that as regards potatoes the town was only able to procure small reserves. The potato ration has been progressively diminished since November last, when it was fixed at 2lb. daily per head weekly.

Herr von Batocki, in his latest utterance at the meeting of the Union for Promoting industry, admitted that provisions would become scarcer in the spring than in either of the preceding years. He was careful to warn the people against exaggerating the supplies obtainable in neutral countries,

BILLIARDS.

An Interesting Kowloon Match.

An interesting match was seen last night in connection with the Billiard Handicap which is at present taking place at the Palace Hotel, Mr. S. Gray, who owed 250, meeting Mr. J. Graham, who owed 60. The feature of the game was the fine exhibition given by Mr. Gray, who scored his 500 in one hour and twenty minutes, whilst his opponent was making 157. The best breaks of the winner were 34, 33, 33, 30, 28, 28, 27, 26, 24, 23, and 20, the loser failing to make any break of merit.

Mr. Gray now meets Mr. W. Budge, and another good game should be witnessed here, for Mr. Budge is quite a good player, which is demonstrated by the fact that he owes 100.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abdoola C. from Rangoon. Ahjook 152 Queen's Road W. from Calcutta.

Craddock Antiochus, from Shanghai.

Ean Company, from Chefoo. Empson Hongkong Hotel, from Christchurch.

Federico, from Panama. Horrobin Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kimcheong, from Saigon. Kyepping c/o Kengchong, from Penang.

Lingleepong Gohonwoochan, from Shanghai.

Livingston Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Logan Broker, from Manila. Somthay, from Semarang.

Takuichi Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, March 22, 1917.

Singapore Cricket Club and the War Loan.

The Singapore Cricket Club decided at its general meeting to invest \$1,000 in the Straits War Loan. The Chairman said that the Club had \$5,000 on deposit and \$6,549 on current account. If the funds increased a further investment would be made.

and he intimated that such supplies as Rumania afforded only arrived gradually, owing to traffic difficulties. He insisted, nevertheless, that the existing system of food distribution is the more indispensable as the supplies available are shorter.

As is natural, the mortality in Germany is increasing. In Düsseldorf men and women over 50 are rapidly dying off, and children of six years and sometimes older are terribly reduced by hunger.

The many Germans who have crossed the Dutch frontier afford an indication of the suffering existing in neighbouring regions of Germany. The *Telegraaf* publishes a report from Zvenaar to the effect that the houses of detention are filled, and that the Dutch Government is enforcing more stringent regulations in order to prevent thousands of Germans from arriving. Those who are detained do not manifest any desire to return, as they have not been so well off for months as in Holland. Well-dressed Germans, belonging to the burgher class, are tramping in large numbers through the fields along the frontier. Their plight arouses the sympathy of the Dutch, who endeavour to relieve their immediate necessities. Many attempts are made to evade the vigilance of the authorities with regard to foodstuffs. One of them is worth mentioning. A coffin, while being conveyed in a hearse, was inspected by the police, and was found to contain a corpse indeed, but the corpse was a pig.

The *Telegraaf* learns that a great number of coal miners stopped work during Christmas week in Germany with the view of compelling the Government to increase food supplies. The strike, which was pretty general, lasted only two days. The miners received a little more, but the quantity did not exceed half a pound of flour extra weekly.—*Times.*

THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE GERMAN THREAT.

Reply to President Wilson.

At Ladybank last month Mr. Asquith made his first speech to his constituents since he ceased to be Prime Minister. He did not dwell on the reasons which led to his resignation, but emphasised the need of putting all the energies of a united nation into the prosecution of the war. The notion of the conflict ending in a "drawn game" or in a stalemate he dismissed as a "mere dream," and declared that the resources of the Allies assured them of inevitable victory. Referring to President Wilson's speech, he said we must fight on to ensure a decisive victory in the field, which could be the only precursor of a solid and enduring peace.

Sir James Scott, chairman of the Liberal Association, presided, but the gathering was attended by electors of both political parties, and Mr. Asquith had a cordial reception. Among those on the platform were Principal Sir John Herkless, St. Andrews University, Sir William Robertson, of Dunfermline, Mr. Pringle, M.P., and Mr. William Webster, of the Scottish Liberal Association.

Mr. Asquith said:—It has been our custom now for 30 years to come together annually in this hall in October. Last year I was compelled, to my great regret, by the heavy pressure of public duties, to put off our meeting, and now, when I am once again in some degree a free man, I have taken the first opportunity to fulfil our postponed engagement, for, during the course of a long public life, in which, on the one hand, I have been the target for much criticism and attack, and on the other I have enjoyed an exceptional measure of faithful and loyal support, the understanding and the confidence of my constituents and friends in Kife have never failed me.

To-day is the first time for many years that I have appeared among you as an unofficial member of Parliament. I am not going this afternoon to say a word as to the reasons which have led me to cease to be a Minister of the Crown, for I do not wish to distract your attention or that of the country for a single moment from that which should be with all of us the supreme and unique topic, concentrating upon itself all our thoughts and all our energies. That topic, I need not say, is the war in the two aspects of its effective prosecution to a worthy and decisive end and its consummation in an honourable and stable peace. (Cheers.)

Let us look for a few moments at each of these sides of our national duty. As to the first, let me say at once—and I shall carry you all with me here—that there is no doubt in the minds of any of us as to our winning of the war. (Cheers.) The resources of the Allies, naval and military and economic, wisely organised and handled, assure us. Inevitable victory. The notion that the struggle is about to come to a squalid end in a stalemate or a drawn game is a mere dream. (Cheers.) The fortunes of battle in one sphere of operations as compared with another, or in different points in the same sphere, may seem from week to week or from month to month to shift and to fluctuate, but if all the influences and powers that are at work are taken into comprehensive account, every month the conflict becomes more unequal and the balance needed for final success is more or less decisively in favour of the Allies. (Cheers.)

The Inevitable Issue. I base that opinion, which is a deliberate one and not one hastily formed, on a review of the forces, economic and moral as well as strategic, which this gigantic struggle, as it has developed, has brought into unprecedented array. Nor is it easy at this stage to imagine the intrusion of any new factor which could really effect the inevitableness of the issue. But while we have all of us no doubt as to the certainty of ultimate victory, that is all the more reason why we should bear ourselves to the utmost

limit of our power to accelerate its advent and to ensure its finality. We are all agreed as to the urgent necessity of completing the task, to which we have been devoting ourselves for more than two years, of mobilising for war the whole of our national resources. Vital as is the maintenance of our Armies in the field and our Fleets on the seas, we have to think not in terms of soldiers only, or in terms of sailors and sailors only—we have to include in our calculations and estimates everything that contributes directly or indirectly to our offensive and defensive effectiveness in the Allied cause.

At this moment the point on which we ought to concentrate is to make a worthy response to the appeal which is now put forward by the State for a War Loan. (Cheers.) The daily cost of the war goes up and will continue to go up month by month. A year ago it was substantially less than £5,000,000. I have no doubt that it is to-day very considerably more than £5,000,000. That daily expenditure includes, as you know, a vast deal more than the mere cost of the Army and Navy and munitions; it includes the financing of our Allies, a task of gigantic and ever-growing magnitude; the purchase of commodities for our own or our friends' necessities or for hostile purposes, and a large provision for the cost of transport, the maintenance of exchange, and other incidental but indispensable exigencies of the war. These are none of them matters in which we can afford to economise. The need and, therefore, the cost of them increase every week of the war. In these circumstances there is one plain and patriotic duty cast upon us all, men and women, who have any accumulations which they can call their own or can honestly lay hands upon and use, by further saving, create. It is, at whatever inconvenience, to subscribe them to the service of the State. It is not a great sacrifice that we are called upon to make. The security is the best in the world. The rate of interest is adequate and even generous, and you will never be without a ready market for your investment.

I have, of course, no knowledge of the response which has, so far, been made to the appeal. Some people who profess to know say that it has not been quite as prompt or as large as they expected. It may be so. The State in this country has never been an expert in advertisement. (Laughter.) If this is the case, it is a case in which every patriotic citizen should make it his business to do a little advertising on his country's account. (Cheers.) The money that is needed is there, in the pockets, in the deposits, in the investments of the people. Let them produce it in full measure and without delay. There is no more effective way in which they can show their gratitude to those who have laid down their lives that freedom and justice should reign. (Cheers.)

Our other great need, for the achievement of an early and effective victory is the mobilisation and organisation of labour. This is not a new problem. It is a problem which for the last 18 months has engaged the unceasing anxiety and attention of those responsible for the conduct of the war. The first call was, of course, for the Army and for munitions, but a little more than a year ago, when the Military Service Acts were coming into force, careful stock was taken by the Government of the labour situation, both actual and prospective, leaving out of account for the moment reticent naval and military operations.

Result of our Blockade. Nothing has done so much to reduce the power and weaken the endurance of the enemy as our ever-widening and tightening blockade—one of the greatest achievements even in the glorious annals of the British Navy. (Cheers.) I see that Lord Robert Cecil, who has been and is a most effective Minister of Blockade, declared a night or two ago that we had absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of our enemies, that we have practically destroyed all their overseas imports, and that we have, at any rate, largely diminished their imports from neutral neighbours whose territory is contiguous. I believe

that is not in any way an exaggerated claim. The result is, as all the available evidence seems to indicate, not only in such commodities as copper and rubber, which have a direct military as well as civil value, but as to many of the staple articles of consumption—in particular food and the material for clothing—that there is both in Germany and in Austria a real and growing scarcity. Our enemies have sought to cut off our supplies by developing the submarine menace, which has been and is being practised both against the Allies and against neutrals with a ruthless and cynical defiance not only of the well-established rules of international law, but of the rudimentary dictates of common humanity, and to-day we read that these methods are to be further developed in all directions. In the first place, our hospital ships conveying back to their homes men who have been wounded in action are to become the subject of German submarine attack. ("Shame.") And next, as we gather from the communication which has apparently been made to the Government of the United States, ordinary merchant vessels carrying on their normal and legitimate trade, whether belonging to neutrals or to Allies, are hereafter, without any regard to the safety either of the passengers or crew, to be sunk at sight. When the history of the war comes to be written by the impartial pen of posterity these maritime outrages will take their place in the same black chapter which records the deportation and "practical enslavement" of the populations of Belgium and of Poland.

It is a new weapon, but it is impossible to dispute its gravity and its effectiveness, for it tends to reduce month by month the carrying capacity of the Allies all of whom are dependent, in varying degrees, on the unrestricted transport across the seas of food, of munitions, and of the material for the necessary industries. The best means of counter-checking, and so far as possible frustrating, the objective of this campaign have of course preoccupied us for a long time past. So far as they depend upon the active offensive and defensive of the Navy, they can be safely left to the Board of Admiralty and Sir John Jellicoe, who has commanded the Grand Fleet with such skill and distinction since the beginning of the war, and who came to Whitehall with this, among other objects, especially in view.

But the action of the Navy has to be, and has been, supplemented by other measures, such as the arming of merchant ships, the acceleration of new construction, the allocation of the tonnage resources of the Allies, and a more rapid dealing with the loading and unloading of cargoes in our docks. It is impossible to over estimate the value of the service in all these matters rendered to the State by my right hon. friend Mr. Runciman, the late President of the Board of Trade, and by the Shipping Committee of experts so ably presided over for a year past by my noble friend Lord Ouzon. If the steps which we all agree to be necessary, and the result which we all desire, can be found the more promptly and attained more effectively by other machinery, I need not say I should be among the first to welcome the change. I am certain that there are none of my colleagues in the late Government—and I include those who are members of the new War Cabinet—who will not agree with me that the crux of the whole problem is due appreciation of the relative claims of our several national necessities and a corresponding allocation of our labour resources. I hope—and I believe with confidence—that on this basis no appeal could be made with a greater certainty of response to the patriotism both of the men and of the women of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

President Wilson's Speech. I now pass on to say a few words as to the prospects and conditions of peace. I will not waste time and breath on the so-called overtures for peace which were put about by the enemy more than a month ago with transparent insincerity and for a manifestly ulterior purpose; but we are bound and glad to give

respectful attention to such pronouncements as the recent speech of the head of the greatest of the neutral countries—President Wilson. That speech was addressed, not directly at any rate, to the belligerents, but to the American Senate and through them to the people of the United States. It was therefore a declaration of American policy, or, to speak, perhaps, more precisely, of American ideals. The President held out to his hearers the prospect of an era when the civilised nations of mankind, banded together for the purpose, will make it their joint and several duty to repress by their united authority, and if need be, by their combined naval and military forces, any wanton or aggressive invasion of the peace of the world. It is a fine ideal, which must arouse all our sympathies. Speaking myself more than two years ago in the early months of the war at Dublin of the ends which we as a people ought to keep in view, taking as my text Mr. Gladstone's words that "the greatest triumph of our time would be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing ideal of European politics," and asking what that meant or what it ought to mean when translated into practice, I said, I believe with the general approval of my fellow-countrymen, what I am going to quote:—"It means finally, or it ought to mean, perhaps, by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambition, for the groupings and alliances and a precarious equilibrium, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will."

I am not sure that there is any substantial difference between President Wilson's ideal and the one which I thus endeavoured to depict, except—and this I admit is a large step in advance—that he would blot out the geographical limitation of Europe, and as associate the United States and indeed all civilised peoples in the same peace-preserving fraternity. The President, as I understand him, pointedly abstains from offering any counsel to the belligerents in the present war as to the terms which may or ought to end the conflict. He declares the functions of the mediator, and I will therefore not dwell on the possible interpretations, or perhaps misinterpretations, of the now famous phrase "Peace without victory." But the very use of such a phrase in such a quarter by such an authority shows that it is necessary for us to make it clear to the neutral world why we can be content with nothing less than a victorious peace. (Cheers.) It is not from any lack of fighting, though we may seem for the moment to have converted ourselves into a military nation. The war is costing us, measured in money alone, the best part of six millions a day, and is, like a blind fury, mowing down what is best and most bright with promise of flower or of fruit in our youth and our manhood. Week by week it adds a fresh quota to the darkened homes and the broken hearts of those who are left behind. Such a war, we need hardly assure the neutral looker-on is not pursued by us wantonly or vindictively, from the thirst for territory or from the lust of revenge. We never have had the faintest desire for the annihilation of the German people or the destruction of the German State. Destruction, widespread and terrible to contemplate, is a necessary incident of all war, but our object in this war is not to destroy, but to reconstruct on a deeper laid and a more enduring basis the wantonly broken fabric of public right and national independence.

Enemy's Calculated Crimes. In estimating the minimum requirements, the attainment of which would justify us in laying down the sword and absolve our duty to the memory and the honour of those who have given their lives in the faith of a great cause, we cannot ignore what the war has taught us as to the character and the methods of the enemy. It began with a deliberate and a cynically acknowledged infraction of treaty obligations. It has from the first been conducted with a steady disregard not only of the old chivalry between belligerents but of civilised usage and of common humanity, in a growing series of calculated crimes which for the moment reaches its climax to-day.

ANOTHER GERMAN EXPLANATION.

Swiss Minister Said to Have Proposed Course to Lessen War Danger.

London, February 14.—The German official version of the proposals made through the Swiss Minister in Washington for a conference on submarine questions is given in the following official telegram, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

"What lies at the bottom of this report is the following: A telegram from the Swiss Minister in Washington was transmitted to Germany by Switzerland, in which the Minister offered, if Germany was agreeable, to mediate in negotiations with the American Government about the declaration of prohibited areas, as thereby the danger of war between Germany and the United States might be diminished."

"The Swiss Government was then requested to inform its Minister at Washington that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate with America in case the commerce barrier against our enemies remained untouched. 'As is obvious, Germany could only enter into such negotiations on condition that, firstly, diplomatic relations between America and Germany should be restored, and, secondly, that the object of the negotiations could only be certain concessions respecting American passenger ships.'"

"The interdiction of overseas imports proclaimed against our enemies through unrestricted submarine warfare would thus, even if diplomatic relations with America were restored, be in no circumstances relaxed. 'The reply of the Swiss Minister at Washington expressed very clearly that in the resolute carrying out of our U-boat war against the entire overseas import of our enemies, there is for us no turning back.'"

(Cheers.) Of what avail in such a case are mere words and promises, the multiplication of periphrases and protocols which can be torn to pieces in far less time than it took to write them down? We cannot be content, we ought not to be content, unless the Allies are left with solid safeguards against the breaking loose of the ambitions with their attendant train of carnage and cruelty which, during these three years, have wrought the most devastating havoc recorded in the annals of the world.

That is what we mean by a victorious peace. (Cheers.) A peace, which has in it the promise of endurance, because it will conform not only to the best interests but to the social and moral necessities of corporate mankind. Less than that without dishonour and confessed failure we cannot accept. (Cheers.)

The Allies have already outlined in general but quite intelligible terms what in view of these considerations will be the character of their concrete demands. So far as I know their statement has elicited from the writers and the spokesmen of the enemy nothing but a derisory response. Then we must fight on (loud cheers) with stout hearts, with a redoubled purpose, and by a wise and united concentration of all our resources ensure that decisive victory in the field which is the necessary and the only possible precursor of a solid and enduring peace. (Cheers.)

Replying to a resolution, moved by Mr. W. Low, of Blobo (Liberal), and seconded by Provost Anderson, Newburgh (Unionist), thanking him for the invaluable services rendered by him while guiding the affairs of the Empire during the past 28 months and declaring unqualified concurrence in the determination to pursue the war to a successful issue.

Mr. Asquith said these meetings in days gone by had always been party meetings. To-day it was different and these were not times in which we should allow any influence of any sort or kind to divert us from the united prosecution of the great cause which Providence had entrusted to our hands and upon the triumphant issue of which depended the whole of the future fortunes of civilisation and humanity. (Cheers.)

MOONLIGHT ATTACK.

Sleeping Germans Routed out of their Dug-Outs.

The Daily Chronicle Special correspondent, Mr. Philip Gibbs, writes as follows:—

With the British Armies in the Field, Feb. 4.—This morning, while our guns were still firing very heavily and our men were repulsing a German counter-attack, I saw the net result of one of those small actions which in old days of warfare would have been called a battle, and now are counted merely as small episodes recorded officially in just a line or two.

About two hundred prisoners, including a group of N.C.O.'s had resulted from a surprise attack last night on 1,200 yards of trenches between Beaumont and Sarre (north of a wood called the Bois d'Hollande), and they had just been brought in for examination.

They were all men of Schleswig-Holstein—the same breed of men as those who came over to our shores with Hengist and Horsa, before the days of trench warfare—and they seemed to me a sturdy lot of fellows, though here and there among them some rather elderly men, and here and there some sick and sorry men, white-faced after an hour or two of terror.

A Moonlight Attack.

It was a moonlight attack made just before midnight last night by a splendid body of troops, who helped to fight a great action in these parts, where the battle on the Somme and the Ancre had not been closed down by foul weather. The ground was white and hard under snow, and a high moon shone down—too bright—on the quiet battlefields, shimmering and glinting over the snow crystals.

There were 20 degrees of frost—a cold horror above ground, where a kind of white fog lay, and in shell craters, where men lay in hiding in advanced posts as in so many parts of the line made untenable by water and ice and shell-fire.

The enemy had no need for flares, it seems. The old moon made everything clear out in No Man's Land: the dead bodies, the broken wire, the white rime of shell-craters. Only the low-lying mist veiled a little any movement there might be of men crawling forward, dragging their rifles and their trench spades.

"Like Flying Scythes."

Apart from guns firing the usual round of the night, single strokes from the batteries, all was quite beyond the Ancre. Quiet until quite suddenly a great number of our guns fired together, and a barrage of shells crashed to the German front line.

The shells burst on the hard earth. Their splinters must have flown far, like flying scythes. A few minutes later our men rose and went across the snow, quickly, while the line of shell-fire pushed forward to the German second line.

Sentries must have seen them coming, must have screamed a warning before our men were on to them. But a number of Germans heard nothing until it was a question of making life or death about down to them by English voices.

Sleeping Germans Trapped.

One of the prisoners—a non-commissioned officer—told me that he was down in his dug-out with his men, who were mostly asleep, wrapped up in their great coats with shawls round their heads, warm, and not worrying about the danger of attack.

Then the English voices shouted down, "Come out! Come out!" and these sleeping men awoke and knew that they were trapped like rats in their holes.

Not a pleasant awakening. Outside the moonlight shone upon the bayonets of the English soldiers. It was as cold as death when they stood, to men who had been sleeping warmly. They gave themselves up, did not fight at all, and went back across the snowfields with shells whirling over their heads and bursting with heavy crashes on their support trenches.

Behind them German rockets went up, flaming red above the white landscape. Not far away a German machine-gun was splat-

tering out bullets. Black figures were running about. Streams of light played about their bayonets.

Counter-Attacks Repelled. This morning the Germans launched a counter-attack across the river trench in which our men had spent the night, digging themselves deeper into the hard ground.

Rifles fired and gunfire and Stokes mortars kept the grey men back. They must have suffered many casualties.

Other counter-attacks have been made during the day, and I have no knowledge of their result, except that our men seem to be holding their captured ground. All this is vague, because no exact details have yet come back.

That German machine-gun was still at work in the early part of this morning, concealed in a deep shell-crater and hard to knock out. Brave men were down in that hole working this machine, though they must have known the game would soon be over for them. Our men were working all round them with trench-mortars and hand-grenades . . . and there will be more, perhaps, to tell to-morrow.

Better Food for Soldiers.

The German N.C.O. with whom I spoke, because his English was good, had just come back from leave. He was in Hamburg last Tuesday.

"How is it in Hamburg?" I asked. He lied splendidly.

"It is very nice in Hamburg. Not quite like it was before 1914, but very pleasant. . . Oh, yes, the people at home have eyes to eat. Quite enough, though it is necessary to be a little economical."

Then he made an admission which admitted all. "The soldiers in the trenches have better food than the people at home. The soldiers come first."

"And reason?" I asked. He spread out his hands with a queer, courteous gesture, in which there was a sign of pethos.

"When you will" he answered, emphasising the "you." He repeated the sentence as though that held all the truth.

Worn-Looking Prisoners. The men about him listened to our talk not understanding it, but watching our faces. In their steel helmets, with heavy visors, and the long, grey overcoats, with mufflers round their throats and chins, they made a striking group, and their faces were full of character because the agony of war had given an old, worn look to many who were but young fellows.

Their personal belongings had been collected in small bags, to be handed back to them after examination—letters from home full of those prayers that the war may be soon over which are in all German letters, little leather pouches made for charms and mascots which all German soldiers carry with a queer faith that there is a saving grace in them, picture postcards, highly coloured and sentimental, and paper novels, mud-stained and torn after being read in shell-holes and dug-outs.

The "unter-offizier" saluted me, and I turned away from these men who had been taken in the moonlight—these grey-faced, grey-clad men who know, I think, that their army cannot fight its way to victory, but only hopes to hold out against defeat. These had finished their job. For them the war is over, and they have all the luck.

Last Year's Vintage. The 1916 production of white and red wine in the Geneva district will be 25 per cent. below the normal. The quality is also inferior to that of recent years, owing to inefficient sunshine. The prices, however, are 25 to 30 per cent. higher.

Six Offers of Marriage.

Alison Collier, a servant, 23 years of age, who was arrested on Jan. 18 on her own confession, on a charge of abandoning her two-month-old baby boy on a doorstep in "Elworthy Road Hampstead, has received no fewer than six offers of marriage while she has been under remand from the Marylebone Police Court, where yesterday she was bound over.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

S-SELLING; SA-SALE; B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

ments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery **before the war** prices. **ALEXANDRA CAFE**

NOTICES.

BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

LONDON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917,** commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 2 Victoria View, Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry covered and leather covered couches and armchairs, teak flower stands, blackwood tables, chairs, and stools, brass standard lamps, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps and fittings, oil paintings, pictures, ornaments, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, glass cabinet, tea tables, ice chest, glass and cutlery ware, dinner crockery, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, enamelled bath, etc., etc.

Also One Cottage Piano by "Arthur Allison & Co." One American Refrigerator. On view from Saturday, the 24th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S

WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywh. re.

Sole Agents:—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on **FRIDAY the 30th instant, at NOON**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after **WEDNESDAY the 4th April.**

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from **SATURDAY 31st March** to **WEDNESDAY 4th April**, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on **WEDNESDAY the 4th April**, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 28th March 1917,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, blackwood tables & flower stands, teak writing tables, ornaments, engravings oil paintings, carpets, etc., etc.

Oak extension dining table, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner wagon, dinner service, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Apollo Grand Piano.
2 Typewriters (new).

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1917,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1, Gordon Terrace, Egan Road, Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER. LAGER-BEER. SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Public are informed that the undimensioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs limit the number of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aikau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nanhai and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kunshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 4 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sin'ang, Dut., s.s. 1154, Tormel, 23rd Mar.—Mauritius, 2nd Mar. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Chenau, Br., s.s. 1359, Wavell, 23rd Mar.—Shanghai, 20th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Chofa M., Jap., s.s. 933, Ikada, 23rd Mar.—Bangkok, 16th Mar. Gen.—Chinese.

Hachiro M., Jap., s.s. 177, Ichida, 23rd Mar.—Wakamatsu, 17th Mar. Gen.—M. B. K.

Mausang, Br., s.s. 1314, Alcock, 23rd Mar.—Bandana, 17th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sodegaura M., Jap., s.s. 713, Shi oke, 23rd Mar.—Wakamatsu, 16th Mar. Gen.—M. B. K.

Taga M., Jap., s.s. 1477, Kona, 23rd Mar.—Wakamatsu, 17th Mar. Gen.—M. B. K.

Tatania, Fr., s.s. 681, Troquer, 23rd Mar.—Bangkok, 15th Mar. Gen.—Hay & Co.

Uyuan M., Jap., s.s. 1045, Yodamatsu, 23rd Mar.—Obi, 16th Mar. Gen.—K. M. A.

Yonahida, Chi., s.s. 999, Jone, 24th Mar.—Sagao, 19th Mar. Gen.—Chinese.

THE ALEXANDRA GAVE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolate.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 23rd at 11.30—Pressure has increased moderately over S. E. Japan and decreased moderately over central and S. W. Japan. Changes elsewhere are slight.

A strong anticyclone is central to the north east of Hokkaido, and a moderate anticyclone is central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley. A shallow depression lies between the Bonins and the Loochoos.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.39 inches, against an average of 5.18 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Station.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; sea to cloudy.
2 Forester Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China bet. two H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. two H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, March 23, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria	6a	30.58	73	n	7	0		
Namuro	5a	30.75		n	2	0		
Hakodate		30.50		n	4	0		
Tokio		30.46		n	2	0		
Kobe		30.47		n	1	0		
Nagasaki		30.07		n	1	0		
Kyushu		30.04		n	1	0		
Oshima		30.01		n	1	0		
Naha		30.07		n	3	0		
Ishijima		30.13		n	1	0		
Bonin Is.		30.02		n	1	0		
Chaofoo	6a	30.16	32	90	n	6	0	
Whampoa								
Hankow								
Kiangsu								
Shanghai		30.30	43	100	n	1	0	
Gustaf		30.14	44	100	n	4	0	
Sharp P.		31.17	56	87	n	0	0	
Amoy	5a	30.13	60	82	n	1	0	
Swatow	5a	30.11	63	85	n	4	0	
Taihou		30.16	61		n	0	0	
Takao		30.02	59	n	4	0		
Koshu		30.03	70	n	4	0		
P'owee		3.06	66	n	4	0		
Canton	5a	30.10	63	100	n	2	0	
H'kong		30.08	65	86	n	2	0	
Gap Rock		30.18			n	2	0	
Macao		30.07	64	90	n	2	0	
Manila	5a							
Palook								
Hobrow								
Philippine	7a	30.04	66	96	n	4	0	
Tourane		29.99	74	n	2	0		
G. St. J.		29.86	75	n	4	0		
Apariti								
Dagupan		29.87	72	91	n	1	0	
Manila		29.86	77	89	n	1	0	
Laguna		29.84	75	81	n	4	0	
Tagoloan								
Hollo		29.79	78	84	n	2	0	
Surigao								
Luzon								

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 23, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, scattered clouds, & drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, h. h. i. lightning, or overcast, passing showers, or equally, rain, snow, thunder, & visibility, & dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.02	30.07	30.03
Temperature	67	63	67
Humidity	73	81	65
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	4	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, March 21, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 19th Mar. to 25th Mar.

Tide	High Water	Low Water
19th Mar.	10.15	4.15
20th Mar.	10.15	4.15
21st Mar.	10.15	4.15
22nd Mar.	10.15	4.15
23rd Mar.	10.15	4.15
24th Mar.	10.15	4.15
25th Mar.	10.15	4.15

CLARKE'S CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING at 9.15.

Children Half Price.

Afternoon Performance SATURDAY At 5.30.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 23rd March, 1917.

The Grand Prize Photo Play.

IN 5 PARTS.

"LILLIAN'S ATONEMENT."

"Pathe's British Gazette."

"GREAT WAR."

"THE GHOST FAKERS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Grandest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

The Final Episodes of the 'Great Trans-Atlantic Serial—

"THE MASTER KEY."

entitled:—"WE MUST FIGHT FOR EACH OTHER."

CAUMONT GRAPHIC and Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 24th March.

Showing:— 9th and 10th Episodes of

"PEG O' THE RING."

ALSO KEYSTONE COMICS.

WEDNESDAY, 28th March.

"THE GODDESS." Continuation of 11th & 12th Episodes.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHARF DUCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on **TUESDAY 27th March, 1917,** at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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